The Coues Check List
and
Ornithological Dictionary

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THE

COUES CHECK LIST

OF

NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

SECOND EDITION,

Revised to Date, and entirely Rewritten, under Direction of the Author,

WITH A DICTIONARY OF THE

ETYMOLOGY, ORTHOGRAPHY, AND ORTHOEPY

OF THE

SCIENTIFIC NAMES,

THE CONCORDANCE OF PREVIOUS LISTS, AND A CATALOGUE OF HIS ORNITHOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

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ESTES AND LAURIAT.
1882.

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INTRODUCTION.

In 1873, shortly after the publication of the author's "Key to North American Birds," appeared the original edition of this "Check List," which was almost immediately reissued in connection with the same writer's "Field Ornithology," in 1874. That list reflected the classification and nomenclature of the "Key" with much exactitude, although it included, in an Appendix, a few species additional to those described in the "Key," and made some slight changes in the names. Excepting some little comment in foot-notes and in the Appendix, the original "Check List" was a bare catalogue of scientific and vernacular names, printed in thick type on one side of the paper.

Meanwhile, the science of Ornithology has progressed, and our knowledge of North American birds has increased, both in extent and in precision, until the original list, faithful as it was at the time, fails now to answer the purpose of adequately reflecting the degree of perfection to which the subject has been brought. A new edition has therefore become necessary.

The list has been revised with the utmost care. The gratifying degree of accuracy with which it represented our knowledge of 1873 is exhibited in the fact, that it is found necessary to remove no more than ten names. On the other hand, the progress of investigation has resulted in adding one hundred and twenty names to the list, and in showing the necessity or expediency of making many changes in nomenclature. The exact analysis of the differences between the two lists is given beyond.

In revising the list for the main purpose of determining the ornithological *status* of every North American bird, the most scrupulous attention has been paid to the matter of nomenclature, — not only as a part of scientific classification, determining the technical relations of genera, species, and varieties to each other, but also as involved in writing and speaking the names of birds correctly. The more closely this matter was scrutinized, the more evidences of inconsistency, negligence,

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or ignorance were discovered in our habitual use of names. It was therefore determined to submit the current catalogue of North American birds to a rigid examination, with reference to the spelling, pronunciation, and derivation of every name, — in short, to revise the list from a philological as well as an ornithological standpoint.

The present "Check List," therefore, differs from the original edition in so far as, instead of being a bare catalogue of names, it consists in a treatise on the etymology, orthography, and orthoepy of all the scientific, and many of the vernacular, words employed in the nomenclature of North American birds. Nothing of the sort has been done before, to the same extent at any rate; and it is confidently expected that the information given here will prove useful to many who, however familiar they may be with the appearance of these names on paper, have comparatively little notion of the derivation, signification, and application of the words; and who unwittingly speak them as they usually hear them pronounced, that is to say, with glaring impropriety. No one who adds a degree of classical proficiency to his scientific acquirements, be the latter never so extensive, can fail to handle the tools of thought with an ease and precision so greatly enhanced, that the merit of ornithological exactitude may be adorned with the charm of scholarly elegance.

The purpose of the present "Check List" is thus distinctly seen to be twofold: First, to present a complete list of the birds now known to inhabit North America, north of Mexico, and including Greenland, to classify them systematically, and to name them conformably with current rules of nomenclature; these being ornithological matters of science. Secondly, to take each word occurring in such technical usage, explain its derivation, significance, and application, spell it correctly, and indicate its pronunciation with the usual diacritical marks; these being purely philological matters, affecting not the scientific status of any bird, but the classical questions involved in its name.

In the latter portion of his task, which, as is always the case when thorough work of any kind is undertaken, proved to be more difficult and more protracted than had been expected, and delayed the appearance of the list for nearly a year after the ornithological portion had been practically completed, the author of the original list has received invaluable assistance from Mrs. S. Olivia Weston-Aiken, who cordially shared with him the labor of the philological investigation, and to whose scholarly attainments he is so largely indebted, that it is no less a duty than a pleasure to recognize the co-operation of this accomplished lady.

ANALYSIS OF THE TWO EDITIONS.

The original edition of the "Check List" ostensibly enumerates only 635 species of North American Birds. This is owing to the fact that only full species are numbered, the many subspecies being given as *a*, *b*, &c., and some names being interpolated without corresponding numbers, both in the body of the list and in the Appendix. By actual count there are found to be, in the body of the list, 750; to which 28 are added in the Appendix: 750 + 28 = 778.

First, with regard to subtractions. It is in gratifying evidence of the general accuracy of the original list, that it is found necessary to remove only *ten* (10) names. *Four* of these are extra-limital; *six* are mere synonyms. The following is the —

LIST OF SUBTRAHEND NAMES.

1. Ægiothus fuscescens. Summer plumage of *Æ. linaria.*
2. Centronyx ochrocephalus. Fall plumage of *Passerculus bairdi.*
3. Sphyropicus williamsoni. Male of *S. thyroïdes.*
4. Lampornis mango. Extra-limital.
5. Agyrtria linnæi. Extra-limital.
6. Momotus cœruleiceps. Extra-limital.
7. Ibis thalassina. Young of *Plegadis guaranna.*
8. Ardea wuerdemanni. Dichromatism of *A. occidentalis.*
9. Sterna "longipennis." Meaning *S. pikii* Lawr. Young of *S. macrura.*
10. Podiceps cristatus. Extra-limital, as far as known.

On the other hand, the numerous accessions to the list are in no less gratifying evidence of the progress of our knowledge. There are no fewer than one hundred and twenty additions to be made. The large majority of these are *bona fide* species, and actual acquisitions to the North American list, being birds discovered since 1873 in Texas, Arizona, and Alaska, together with several long known to inhabit Greenland. It may be here remarked that although the Greenland Fauna has long been usually claimed and conceded to be North American, yet the full list of Greenland

birds has never before * been formally incorporated with the North American, as is done in the present instance. Aside from such additions, the increment is represented by species or (chiefly) subspecies named as new to science since 1873; by a few restored to the list; and by two imported and now naturalized species. The following is the full —

LIST OF ADDEND NAMES. [*Continued on* p. 10.]

1. Turdus migratorius propinquus. Since described by Ridgway. Western U. S.
2. Turdus iliacus. Greenland.
3. Harporhynchus curvirostris (verus). Restored. Arizona.
4. Cyanecula suecica. Alaska.
5. Regulus satrapa olivaceus. Recognized as a subspecies.
6. Parus rufescens neglectus. Since described by Ridgway. California.
7. Parus cinctus. Alaska.
8. Psaltriparus melanotis. Restored. Nevada. Arizona.
9. Catherpes mexicanus (verus). Restored. Texas.
10. Thryothorus ludovicianus miamensis. Since described by Ridgway. Florida.
11. Anorthura troglodytes pacificus. Recognized as a subspecies.
12. Telmatodytes palustris paludicola. Recognized as a subspecies.
13. Alauda arvensis. Greenland; "Alaska;" Bermudas.
14. Motacilla alba. Greenland.
15. Mniotilta varia borealis. Recognized as a subspecies.
16. Parula nigrilora. Since described by Coues. Texas.
17. Helminthophaga lawrencii. Since described by Herrick. New Jersey.
18. Helminthophaga leucobronchialis. Since described by Brewster. Mass.
19. Helminthophaga cincinnatiensis. Since described by Langdon. Ohio.
20. Peucedramus olivaceus. Arizona.
21. Dendrœca palmarum hypochrysea. Since described by Ridgway.
22. Siurus nævius notabilis. Since described by Grinnell. Wyoming.
23. Cardellina rubrifrons. Arizona.
24. Vireo flavoviridis. Restored. Texas.
25. Vireo solitarius cassini. Recognized as a subspecies.
26. Passer montanus. Naturalized.
27. Leucosticte atrata. Since described by Ridgway. Colorado.
28. Leucosticte australis. Recognized as a species.
29. Leucosticte tephrocotis litoralis. Recognized as a subspecies.
30. Ægiothus linaria holboelli. Recognized as a subspecies.
31. Ægiothus hornemanni. Greenland.
32. Astragalinus notatus. Restored. Kentucky.
33. Passerculus sandvicensis alaudinus. Recognized as a subspecies.
34. Ammodramus candacutus nelsoni. Since described by Allen. Illinois.
35. Peucæa æstivalis illinoensis. Since described by Ridgway. Illinois.
36. Peucæa ruficeps boucardi. Arizona.
37. Junco hiemalis annectens. Recognized as a subspecies.
38. Junco hiemalis dorsalis. Recognized as a subspecies.
39. Junco hiemalis cinereus. Arizona.
40. Passerella iliaca megarhyncha. Recognized as a subspecies.
41. Molothrus æneus. Texas.
42. Sturnella magna mexicana. Texas.

* "A Catalogue of the Birds of North America," by Robert Ridgway, in Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, pp. 163–246, published since the above was written, includes Greenland birds, together with various Mexican species not yet found within our limits.

43. Icterus vulgaris. Restored. South Carolina.
44. Quiscalus purpureus æneus. Recognized as a subspecies.
45. Cyanocitta stelleri annectens. Recognized as a subspecies.
46. Perisoreus canadensis fumifrons. Since described by Ridgway. Alaska.
47. Sturnus vulgaris. Greenland.
48. Pitangus derbianus. Texas.
49. Myiodynastes luteiventris. Arizona.
50. Myiarchus erythrocercus. Texas.
51. Empidonax flaviventris difficilis. Restored. Western U. S.
52. Ornithium imberbe. Texas.
53. Nyctidromus albicollis. Texas.
54. Selasphorus alleni. Since described by Henshaw. California.
55. Calothorax lucifer. Arizona.
56. Amazilia fuscicaudata. Texas.
57. Amazilia yucatanensis. Texas.
58. Iache latirostris. Arizona.
59. Chordediles popetue minor. Florida.
60. Crotophaga sulcirostris. Texas.
61. Picus stricklandi. Arizona.
62. Scops asio maxwellæ. Since described by Ridgway. Colorado.
63. Scops trichopsis. Inserted on Ridgway's authority. Arizona.
64. Strix cinerea lapponica. Recognized by Ridgway. Alaska.
65. Strix nebulosa alleni. Since described by Ridgway. Florida.
66. Surnia funerea ulula. Recognized by Ridgway. Alaska.
67. Speotyto cunicularia floridana. Since described by Ridgway. Florida.
68. Astur atricapillus striatulus. Recognized as a subspecies. Western N. Am.
69. Falco sacer obsoletus. Recognized as a subspecies.
70. Falco islandicus. Restored. Greenland.
71. Falco sparverioïdes. Florida.
72. Buteo albocaudatus. Texas.
73. Urubitinga anthracina. Arizona.
74. Thrasyaëtus harpyia. Texas.
75. Haliaëtus albicilla. Greenland.
76. Engyptila albifrons. Texas.
77. Coturnix dactylisonans. Naturalized.
78. Charadrius fulvus (verus). Alaska.
79. Charadrius pluvialis. Greenland.
80. Ægialites hiaticula. Greenland.
81. Vanellus cristatus. Greenland.
82. Hæmatopus ostrilegus. Greenland.
83. Gallinago media. Greenland.
84. Arquatella couesi. Since described by Ridgway. Alaska.
85. Pelidna alpina (vera). Greenland.
86. Actodromas acuminata. Alaska.
87. Limosa ægocephala. Greenland.
88. Rhyacophilus ochropus. Nova Scotia.
89. Numenius phæopus. Greenland.
90. Ardea cinerea. Greenland.
91. Grus canadensis (vera = fraterculus). Recognized.
92. Parra gymnostoma. Texas.
93. Rallus longirostris saturatus. Since described by Henshaw. Louisiana.
94. Porzana maruetta. Greenland.
95. Cygnus ferus. Greenland.
96. Cynus bewicki. Restored. Arctic America.

97. Anser albifrons (verus). Greenland.
98. Bernicla brenta nigricans. Recognized as a subspecies.
99. Somateria mollissima dresseri. Recognized as a subspecies.
100. Phaëthon æthereus. Newfoundland.
101. Phalacrocorax violaceus resplendens. Recognized as a subspecies. California.
102. Larus cachinnans. Alaska.
103. Larus affinis. Greenland.
104. Larus canus. Labrador.
105. Œstrelata bulweri. Greenland.
106. Podicipes auritus (verus). Greenland.
107. Brachyrhamphus brachypterus. Restored. Pacific Coast.
108. Brachyrhamphus hypoleucus. California.
109. Brachyrhamphus craverii. California.
110. Lomvia troile californica. Recognized as a subspecies. California.

The original number of names, 778, minus 10, plus 120, gives the total of 888 of the present edition of the "Check List." The number seems large, in comparison, and I am free to confess that it includes some — some twenty or thirty, perhaps — which my conservatism would not have allowed me to describe as valid, and the validity of which I can scarcely endorse. I have nevertheless admitted them to a place, because I preferred, in preparing a "Check List" for general purposes, rather to present the full number of names in current usage, and let them stand for what they may be worth, than to exercise any right of private judgment, or make any critical investigation of the merits of disputed cases. Probably, however, there are not more than thirty cases of birds retained in this list whose claims to be recognized by subspecific names can be seriously questioned.

It should be observed, that the list is not yet to be regarded as finally filled. Our southern border has proved so fruitful of Mexican species, that various others doubtless remain to be there detected; and several species described as Texan by Giraud in 1841 remain to be confirmed. With the accessions that may reasonably be expected, and under current usage in the discrimination of subspecific forms, the list will probably in a few years contain about 900 names of birds occurring in North America north of Mexico and inclusive of Greenland.

It is to be added here, that the present southern boundary of "North America" is a political one, wholly arbitrary so far as natural Faunal areas are concerned. It would be far more satisfactory, from a scientific standpoint, to ignore the present political line, and construct the "North American" list upon consideration of the limits of the "Nearctic Region" of Sclater and Baird. This would be to extend our area along the table-lands and higher region of Mexico to about the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, but not so far in the *tierras calientes* of either coast of that country: on an average about to the Tropic of Cancer. Such course would give us the natural instead of the political *Ornis* of our country; and I have no doubt that it will some day be taken. A few Cape St. Lucas birds have been so long in the "North American" list, that it is not thought worth while to displace them; but with these exceptions, it is not intended to include any species not known to occur north of Mexico.

Aside from those modifications which affect the ornithological or scientific *status* of the "Check List," the changes in nomenclature are numerous and in many cases radical. Without counting merely literal changes in the spelling of words, nominal changes are made for one or another seeming good reason in upwards of 150 cases. In probably not more than 30 of these, however, is the ornithological *status* of any bird modified; the changes being simply nomenclatural.

This portion of the subject is concluded with the following table, showing the number of birds ascribed to North America by several authors who have published complete lists from 1814 to the present year.

SUMMARY COMPARISONS.

Total of North American Birds given by				Wilson	in 1814	283*
"	"	"	"	Bonaparte	" 1838	471*
"	"	"	"	Brewer	" 1840	491
"	"	"	"	Audubon	" 1844	506*
"	"	"	"	Baird	" 1858	744†
"	"	"	"	Coues	" 1874	778‡
"	"	"	"	Ridgway	" 1880	924§
"	"	"	"	Coues	" 1882	888¶

* *Fide* Baird: I have not made the count myself.

† The number is ostensibly 738; but 5 numbers are duplicated in printing, and 1 species is not numbered, making 744; of which 22 are admitted to be extra-limital, but enumerated.

‡ Total of numbered species in the body of the Check List 635; actual number of species and subspecies 750; with 28 additional in the Appendix, making 778.

§ Total of numbered species in the Catalogue 764; actual number of species and subspecies 924; of which 37 are admitted to be extra-limital, for all that is known to the contrary; and several others do not appear to be fully established as North American.

¶ Being the 778 of the orig. ed., *minus* 10 subtracted, *plus* 120 added, = 888.

Note. Mr. Ridgway's Catalogue contains the following 52 names of birds which I do not admit in the Check List, for reasons which may be inferred from the remarks set against each of them. But the Mexican (not insular) species may all be expected over our border; and the recognition of subspecies in some cases depends upon the perspective in which we may elect to view them.

1. *Harporhynchus graysoni.* Extra-limital. Socorro Is., NW. Mexico.
2. *Regulus obscurus.* Extra-limital. Guadalupe Is., Lower California.
3. *Regulus cuvieri.* "Pennsylvania" (Audubon). Not since identified.
4. *Parus meridionalis.* Extra-limital. Mexico. Since found in Arizona.
5. *Certhia familiaris mexicana.* Extra-limital. Mexico.
6. *Salpinctes obsoletus guadalupensis.* Extra-limital. Guadalupe Is.
7. *Thryomanes brevicauda.* Extra-limital. Guadalupe Is.
8. *Troglodytes insularis.* Extra-limital. Socorro Is.
9. *Parula pitiayumi insularis.* Extra-limital. Socorro Is.
10. *Perissoglossa carbonata.* "Kentucky" (Audubon). Not since identified.
11. *Dendræca montana.* "Pennsylvania" (Wilson). Not since identified.
12. *Wilsonia minuta.* "New Jersey" (Wilson). Not since identified.
13. *Setophaga miniata.* "Texas" (Giraud). Doubtless.
14. *Ergaticus ruber.* "Texas" (Giraud). Doubtless.
15. *Basileuterus culicivorus.* "Texas" (Giraud). Doubtless.

16. *Basileuterus belli.* "Texas" (Giraud). Doubtless.
17. *Lanius ludovicianus robustus.* "California" (Gambel). Doubtful.
18. *Progne subis cryptoleuca.* Florida. If recognized as distinct.
19. *Euphonia elegantissima.* "Texas" (Giraud). Doubtless.
20. *Carpodacus purpureus californicus.* California. If recognized as distinct.
21. *Carpodacus amplus.* Extra-limital. Guadalupe Is.
22. *Chondestes grammicus strigatus* = *grammicus.*
23. *Junco insularis.* Extra-limital. Guadalupe Is.
24. *Pipilo maculatus consobrinus.* Extra-limital. Guadalupe Is.
25. *Pipilo maculatus carmani.* Extra-limital. Socorro Is.
26. *Passerina parellina.* Extra-limital. Mexico. (Texas, doubtless.)
27. *Icterus wagleri.* Extra-limital. Mexico.
28. *Quiscalus palustris.* "California" (Gambel). "Louisiana?" (Ridgway). Dubious.
29. *Aphelocoma ultramarina couchi.* Extra-limital. Mexico.
30. *Myiozetetes texensis.* "Texas" (Giraud). Doubtless.
31. *Empidonax fulvifrons* (*verus*). "Texas" (Giraud). Doubtless.
32. *Pachyrhamphus major.* Extra-limital. Mexico.
33. *Hadrostomus aglaiæ.* Extra-limital. Mexico.
34. *Picus villosus leucomelas.* NE. N. Amer. If recognized as distinct.
35. *Colaptes auratus hybridus.* Intermediate specimens of unstable character.
36. *Colaptes rufipileus.* Extra-limital. Guadalupe Is.
37. *Momotus cæruleiceps.* Extra-limital. Mexico.
38. *Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha.* Extra-limital. Mexico.
39. *Conurus holochlorus brevipes.* Extra-limital. Socorro Is.
40. *Bubo virginianus subarcticus.* Wisconsin. If recognized as distinct.
41. *Bubo virginianus saturatus.* N. coast of N. A. If recognized as distinct.
42. *Falco albigularis.* Extra-limital. Mexico, and C. and S. Am.
43. *Æsalon regulus.* Extra-limital. "At sea, off Greenland, lat. 57° 41′ N., long. 35° 23′ W."
44. *Tinnunculus alaudarius.* Extra-limital. "At sea, off Cape Farewell, Greenland."
45. *Polyborus lutosus.* Extra-limital. Guadalupe Is.
46. *Buteo vulgaris.* Michigan (Maynard). Identification in question.
47. *Buteo borealis socorroensis.* Extra-limital. Socorro Is.
48. *Oreortyx picta plumifera.* S. and L. California. If recognized as distinct.
49. *Sula cyanops.* Extra-limital. Socorro Is.
50. *Sula piscator.* Extra-limital. Socorro Is.
51. *Diomedea culminata.* Extra-limital. "Off Columbia River" (Audubon).
52. *Lomvia arra brunnichi.* If recognized as distinct.

POSTSCRIPT.

During the printing of the List, and since the preceding pages were stereotyped, the following additions have been announced. They will be found at the end of the list, raising the addend names from 110 to 120, and the whole number from 878 to 888.

111. Parus meridionalis. Arizona.
112. Myiarchus crinitus cooperi. Arizona.
113. Antrostomus vociferus arizonæ. Since described by Brewster. Arizona.
114. Buteo brachyurus. Florida.
115. Buteo fuliginosus. Florida.
116. Eurinorhynchus pygmæus. Alaska.
117. Fulica atra. Greenland.
118. Fuligula rufina. New York.
119. Œstrelata gularis. New York.
120. Puffinus borealis. Since described by Cory. Massachusetts.

[*December*, 1881.

REMARKS ON THE USE OF NAMES.

§ 1. ETYMOLOGY, OR DERIVATION.

Etymology, the ἐτυμολογία of the Greeks, consists in tracing the derivation of a word back to the root from which it springs, explaining its formation, inflection, and application, thereby more clearly illustrating its virtue or quality than can be done by merely considering any one of the various meanings it may in time acquire. For a good illustration of this definition, see the word *Cardinalis*.

The large majority of the scientific names of birds are Latin or Greek words, or modern compounds of such, derived conformably to the rules for the construction of classic terms. In general, therefore, it is easy to give the exact meaning of the names in their original acceptation, and to point out their applicability as terms descriptive of the objects designated. On the whole, it has not been our design to go beyond a good fair definition of these Greek and Latin words, considering that all practical purposes are thus subserved. Many of the classic words being themselves derivatives, and the field of philological inquiry being boundless, it was necessary to keep within certain limits; and we have therefore seldom found it advisable, even were it practicable, in a case like the present, to trace words back of their recognized stems. Yet there will be found in the present little treatise, it is believed, much philological information of interest and actual value to all who desire to be put at their ease in the use of the Greek and Latin names of birds.

Many pure Greek or Latin names of birds known in classic times have been transferred in ornithology, in a wholly arbitrary manner, to totally different species. Thus the *Trochilus* of the ancients was an Egyptian Plover; in ornithological nomenclature, it is a genus of American Humming-birds. So also, many proper names, and many of the epithets which classic writers were so fond of bestowing, have been adopted as generic or specific names of birds, with little reason or with none, except the will of the namer. The genus *Iache* has no more to do with the Greek battle-cry than the name of Smith or Brown has to do with trade or color.

The remaining names, not classic in origin, are a miscellaneous lot not easy to characterize tersely. Many are modern geographical or personal names in Latin form; as, *wilsoni*, genitive case of Alexander Wilson's name, Latinized *Wilsonus;* or *wilsonianus*, an adjectival form of the same; *americana* for American; *hudsonicus*, after the territory named for Henry Hudson; *noveboracensis*, which is literally, inhabiting New York. Some others are post-classic, or late Latin, though in perfectly good form; and there are more of these, we find, than is generally supposed. Not a few are wholly barbarous, as *Pyranga, Guiraca;* and some of these, as *cheriway, wurmizusume*, are barbarous in form as in fact. Some are monstrous combinations, like *Embernagra* from *Emberiza* and *Tanagra*, or *Podilymbus* from *Podiceps* and *Colymbus*. Some are simply Latin translations of vernacular names; as, *Puffinus anglorum*, the puffin of the English. Finally, some are anagrams, like *Dacelo* from *Alcedo*, or pure nonsense-words, as *Dafila, Viralva, Xema.*

The student who confidingly expects to discover erudition, propriety, and pertinence in every technical name of a bird, will have his patience sorely tried in discovering what lack of learning, point, and taste many words imply. Besides the barbarisms, anomalies, and absurdities already indicated, he must be prepared to find names used with as little regard for precision of meaning, almost, as those of Smith, Brown, and Jones. Nothing like the nice distinctions, for example, that the Romans made between *ater* and *niger*, both meaning "black," or between *albus* and *candidus*, "white," obtains in modern science, where names are too often mere sounds without sense, and where the inflexible rules of technical nomenclature compel us to recognize and use many terms of slight or obscure or entirely arbitrary applicability, if only they be not glaringly false or of express absurdity. Let him for example, compare the several birds whose specific name is *fuscus*, and see what color-blindness this word covers.

The large majority of the names being, as already said, of Greek or Latin derivation, we are enabled to give a reasonably full and fair account of their etymology, and to point out their significance and application. There are, perhaps, not two dozen words of the whole list which we are unable to explain and define.

§ 2. ORTHOGRAPHY, OR SPELLING.

The literation of the scientific names is fixed and exact in nearly all cases. Their derivation being known, and their form having crystallized in a language "dead" for centuries, the proportion of cases in which the orthography is unsettled is comparatively small. In general, there is no alternative spelling of a Greek or Latin word, and the modern derivatives are or can be compounded according to rules so fixed as to leave little latitude. In some instances, of course, two or more admissible forms of the same word occur: as *hyemalis* or *hiemalis*, *cæruleus* or *cærulеus*, *Haliæëtus* or *Haliaëtus*. But, in general, there remains only one right way of spelling, and that way easily ascertained. We say, there remains; for of course

there were centuries when the classics were undergoing the incessant changes incident to all spoken or living languages, just as our tongue is now. But having, in the usual process of evolution, reached that point which we mean when we use the term "classic," the Greek and Latin have come down to us in a certain form, so measurably fixed as to permit no decided ulterior modification. Our orthography, as far as possible, should reflect the purity and lucidity of such crystallization; and a little care will enable us to make such reflection clear.

In the cases of actual Greek and Latin words employed as names of birds, there are probably not in the whole list a dozen instances of words which admit of defensible alternative spelling. In the modern compounds of Greek and Latin stems, there is necessarily some little margin for variability; but in all cases, perhaps, at least a defensible orthography may be attained, though some alternative may not be without its claims to consideration. We can only say, that in this matter we have endeavored to reach good results according to definite recognized rules.

In the much-vexed question of forming quasi-Latin genitives from the names of persons, we have adopted the following simple and uniform rule: If the word ends with a consonant add single *i* for a man's name, *æ* for a woman's name; if ending with a vowel, change that vowel to *i;* as *bairdi*, *cassini*, but *lawrencii*, *bonapartii;* *blackburnæ*, *graciæ*. There are but few exceptions to this, as *annæ*, *costæ*. The letter *y* gives the most trouble: it is best generally to treat it as a consonant, and say *suckleyi*, *ridgwayi;* but it must sometimes be rendered by *i*, as *luciæ* for Lucy (Latin *Lucia*), *derbianus* from Derby. It is rarely that a case occurs that such practice cannot readily meet. Names of birds derived from those of persons may of course be from any language, and consequently offer combinations of letters unknown in Latin; but it is useless to attempt to Latinize them, further than by giving them a Latin genitive termination. We should be led into the pedantry of *brunonis* for *browni*, or even of *nigri* for *blacki*, if we attempt any systematic Latinization of "barbarous" proper names. It is best to apply the above rule even to names already Latin in form, and write, for instance, *blasiusi*, not *blasii*. The desirability of such conventional proceeding may be illustrated in the case of a bird named after a Mr. *Wilcox;* better *wilcoxi*, and be done with it, than *vilcocis*.

Hitherto, we have spoken of Latin *and* Greek names of birds indiscriminately. It will be remembered, however, that we are supposed to write the names always in Latin, be they of that language or actually Greek. This brings up the subject of the transliteration of words from the latter into the former. Most of the letters of the Greek alphabet have their exact and simple equivalents in Latin; but some can only be represented by two Latin letters, and some combinations of Greek letters change in passing into Latin words.

The following are the simple equivalents: $\alpha = a$; $\beta = b$; $\gamma = g$; $\delta = d$; $\epsilon = \breve{e}$; $\zeta = z$; $\eta = \bar{e}$; $\iota = i$; $\lambda = l$; $\mu = m$; $\nu = n$; $\xi = x$; $o = \breve{o}$; $\pi = p$; $\rho = r$; σ or $\varsigma = s$; $\tau = t$; $\omega = \bar{o}$.

The following are simple substitutions: $\kappa = c$; $\upsilon = y$.

The following are expressed by two letters: θ or ϑ = *th*; ϕ = *ph*; χ = *ch*; ψ = *ps*. The letter ζ, though written single *z*, is double, and equals *dz*.

There being no letter *h* in Greek, the aspirate is expressed by the sign ', preceding a vowel or written over it; thus ἁ, ἑ, ὁ, ὑ = *ha*, *he*, *ho*, *hy*. The letter ρ also takes the aspirate, in which case $\dot{\rho}$ = *rh*; and when ρ is doubled, the second is followed by *h*; $\dot{\rho}\dot{\rho}$ = *rrh*.

Among other transliterations frequently occurring may be noted: Final -η may or does become *-a*; final -ος or -ον becomes *-us* or *-um*. The diphthong αι becomes *æ*; αι, ῑ; οι, *oe*; ου, ū; υι, *yi*. The letter γ before itself, and before κ and χ, becomes *n*; thus γγ, γκ, γχ = *ng*, *nc*, *nch*.

It is needless to give formal examples of these rules here; for the reader will find one or more of them illustrated on any page following the introductory matter.

§ 3. ORTHOEPY, OR PRONUNCIATION.

Correct pronunciation of Greek and Latin is a lost art. The best we can do now is to follow the usage of those scholars who conform most nearly with what they show reason for supposing to have been the powers of the letters as spoken by the Greeks and Romans. Unfortunately for the student, there are three reputable schools who pronounce certain letters, especially the vowels *a*, *e*, and *i*, so differently that their respective methods are irreconcilable.

I. *The English Method.* In England, and generally in America, excepting in the Jesuit colleges, the letters have nearly or exactly their English powers. This school teaches us "how not to do it," that is, to pronounce as the Greeks and Romans never did. If we imagine a dialogue between an English Professor of Latin and the Manes of Cicero, we are bound to infer that they would not understand each other; in fact, that neither would know that the other was talking Latin; though they might write to each other in identical words. Obviously, therefore, the English method is to be shunned. If the student will pronounce any word in the following list as if it were English, he will give it a sound the furthest possible removed from the right sound. The only excuse for the English method we ever heard is, that, as we do not know the right pronunciation, a conventional and consistent substitute is better than any doubtful approximation; but such talk is a mere apology for the English *pis aller*, not a defence of that sorry makeshift.

II. *The Continental Method.* This is universal in Europe, excepting in England, and has gained much ground in America through the teaching of the Jesuits and other learned scholars. It is also known as the Italian school. It may be defined, in brief, as a compromise between English Latin and Roman Latin; the vowels having nearly or quite what is believed to have been their sounds as spoken by the Romans, while the consonants are heard more nearly in their English powers. Leading features of the school are: long *a* as in *father*; long *e* as English *a* in *fate*; long *i* as in *machine*; long *u* as English *oo* in *moon*; *y*, as a vowel, practically like *i*; *j* like

y; *c* and *g* hard or soft as they would be in English, and most other consonants as in English, nearly or exactly.

III. *The Roman Method.* This way of speaking Latin, if practicable, is obviously preferable; and it is believed that a close approximation to Latin orthoepy is feasible. "The world over, nearly all the Latin grammarians of the last quarter of a century have urged a return to first principles. The Latin has rights of its own, and a demonstrated pronunciation which should be respected." * The credit of leading this reform in America has been ascribed to the late Professor S. S. Haldeman, of the University of Pennsylvania, whose "Elements of Latin Pronunciation" was published at Philadelphia in 1851.

Nevertheless, the practicability of introducing such radical reform among naturalists, to most of whom the writing and speaking of classical words is but an incident of their scientific studies, may be seriously doubted, however desirable it is to do so. We question whether ornithologists, of this generation at least, can be induced to say *Kikeronia*, *Kirke*, and *Pikicorwus*, or *Chicheronia*, *Chirche*, and *Pichicorvus* for *Ciceronia*, *Circe*, and *Picicorvus*, or *wirraynce* for *virens*. It may be most judicious at present, and best on the whole, to pave the way for the final consummation by carrying into practice the many points on which scholars agree, without insisting upon the extremes respecting which diversity of good authority is admitted.

Upon such understanding we offer, for pronouncing the Latin names of North American birds, a scheme which insists upon the Roman sounds of the vowels and diphthongs, but yields the point in the disputed cases of certain consonants; conceding, for example, that *c* may remain soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*, and that *v* need not be turned into *w*. We do not profess to go into the subtleties, or even all the niceties of Latin orthoepy. Much of the end we have in view will be attained, if we can succeed in preventing those barbarisms and vulgarisms which constantly come from the lips of some persons of great accomplishment in the science of ornithology. Having ourselves heard *Oh-nanth* and *Fully-gewler* for *Œnanthe* and *Fuligula*, we need not affect to conceal our belief that some ornithologists may profitably look a little further into the matter than they appear to have hitherto done.

Vowels.

The difference between a "long" and a "short" vowel is essentially one of quantity only, not of quality: it is actually the prolongation of a sound, not necessarily involving a difference in sound. Thus, if we dwell never so long on the "short" *a* of *fat*, it does not convert the sound of that letter into that heard in the "long" *a* of *fate*. The phonetic quality of a vowel should therefore be distinguished from its prosodiac quantity. Practically, however, no such discrimination is to be made in the case of the Latin vowels. We only know them as "long" or "short;" we determine their quantity by prosodiac rules, and make their quality

* W. G. Richardson on Latin Pronunciation: In Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1876. 8vo, Washington, 1878. p. 484.

correspondent. For all that is known to the contrary, the Romans may have had, for example, as many qualities of their *a* as we have in English; but as we know only their "long" and "short" *a*, it is simply a matter of more or less of the same sound of the letter, not a difference in sound. Our only resource, therefore, is to ascertain the natural or acquired *quantity* of the vowels according to the standard authorities, and pronounce them conformably therewith.

It is the rule, with few exceptions, that a vowel before two consonants, or before the double consonants *x* and *z*, is long. We are inclined to believe that in many cases the full length of the vowel itself is not implied, but rather the length of the whole syllable in which it occurs. For instance, in the word *melanorhynchus*, the vowel *y* is encased in five consonants; and the time required to speak the whole syllable *-rhynch-*, in metric composition, is what makes the *y* long. The Romans may have had the *y* as short in quality as the *y*'s in our word *pygmy*. Nevertheless, we have no assurance of this, and can only mark the *y* long, which means that this syllable is to be pronounced *-rheench-*. Take the word *fuscescens*, again, where each vowel is followed by two consonants. In this country we seldom if ever hear any thing but sounds of all three of the vowels as short as if they were English. We must, however, mark them long, which is equivalent to directing the word to be called *foosaysaynce*. But it does not follow that a naturally short vowel lengthened only "by position" is to be sounded at full length. Thus, in *āffinis*, *īnsignis*, *ōbsoletus*, from *ăd-*, *ĭn-*, *ŏb-*, the long mark indicates the quantity of the syllable rather than of the vowel. The chief exceptions above alluded to are furnished by the concurrence of a mute and a liquid, when the preceding vowel remains short, in prose, at least.

A vowel before a single consonant, or before another vowel, is short, as a rule; but there are so many exceptions to this, that each case of the kind requires to be considered on its own merits. An accented vowel is likely to be long from this cause alone. Diphthongs are long, except before another vowel.

In Latin words derived from the Greek, the vowels *e* and *o* are likely to be long or short, according to whether they stand for Greek eta or epsilon, omicron or omega. So, also, the Latin *i* is long when representing the Greek diphthong *ει*, as it often does; and a vowel is likely to be long when in any case it comes by the contraction of two or more vowels into one. Thus, the frequent Latin termination *-pus*, from the Greek *pous*, is long, or should be, like the proper Latin *pes* (foot).

With these slight remarks, we take up the vowels, diphthongs, and consonants in alphabetical order.

A. Orthoepists reckon from four to seven sounds of this vowel in English, the four usually recognized being those heard in *fate*, *fat*, *far*, *fall*. The English sounds of *a* in *fate*, *fat*, and *fall* are unknown in Latin. Long *a* in Latin is always sounded as *a* in *psalm*; it is almost exactly the English interjection *ah!* — the name of the letter *r* without any roll. Short Latin *a* is the same sound, but with less stress and less prolonged, like the *a* in *diadem*, or the final *a* in *Maria*, *Amelia*, *Hannah*. Thus

in the frequently recurring word *americana*, all three *a*'s have the same quality, but differ in quantity; the first and the last *a* being short and the middle *a* long, simply because there is where the accent, or stress of voice, comes to prolong the sound. If the accent in this case were on the antepenult, all three *a*'s would have exactly the same quantity and quality.

Long ā as in *psalm*.

Short ă as in *diadem*.

E. Long *e* has the sound of French *ê* in *fête*, or English *e* in *they*, or English *a* in *fate*. Short *e* is like English *e* in *them*, not quite so short as in *met;* something between *mate* and *met*. Example of long *e: ēxilipēs*, pronounced *ache-seal-i-pace*.

Long ē as in *they*.

Short ĕ as in *them*.

I. Long *i* is invariably like the English *i* in *machine, police, oblique, pique;* that is, the English *ee* in *feet*, *ea* in *feat*, &c.; but *never* the English *i* of *fight, night*. Short *i* is the same sound, but as brief and abrupt as possible, like English *i* in *possible, ability, imitate*. Short and long *i* are both heard in *intrigue*.

Long ī as in *machine, pique*.

Short ĭ as in *ability, imitate*.

O. This letter, long or short, has always its pure English sound, there being no qualities of Latin *o* to correspond to such anomalies as the English *o* in *move, more, come*, &c.

Long ō as in *old, no*.

Short ŏ as in *odd, not*.

U. It is not easy to correctly appreciate the powers of this vowel in Latin. Long *u* never has the sound of English *u*, *eu*, or *ew*, as in *fury, feud, few;* but is always broad as well as long, like *o* in *move*, *oo* in *moon, fool*. Short *u* is not the English *u* in *tub* or English *o* in *love*, but quite like the English *u* in *bull, full*. Take for example the common word *rūfŭs*, where the first *u* is long, the second short. This word is neither *roof-uss*, nor *rewf-uss*, nor *rewf-ooce;* but if the consonants permitted, it would rhyme exactly with *rue-ful*. If I am asked "How many cats?" I may reply "I say ruefully there are a roof-full," and in so saying twice speak both the long and the short Latin *u*.

Long ū as *o* in *move*, *oo* in *moon*, *ue* in *rue*.

Short ŭ as in *bull, full, pull*.

Y. This letter, as a vowel, has practically the sound of *i*, long or short; more exactly, that of the German *ü* (*ue*), as in *Müller*, which is nearer *Miller* than *Muller*. It is scarcely a Latin letter, and chiefly occurs in words from the Greek, corresponding to Greek upsilon; as *hyperboreus, uropygialis*.

It is to be remarked, that any vowel is or may be modified in quality as well as in quantity by its consonantal combination, this being especially the case when followed by the letter *r*. It is as if the *r* were rolling away, and dragging the vowel after. Compare *fuscus* with *turtur;* the first with the last syllable of *turdus*,

&c. We suspect that some of the less evident powers ascribed by orthoepists to various vowels, are not inherent in the vowels themselves, but due to consonantal modification of the sound.

Let us add that orthoepists commonly and with great propriety recognize what they call the "neutral" vowel-sound, a quality so slight and obscure, that any one of the vowels may express it indifferently. Thus, if we pronounce the word *martyr* as rapidly as possible, it makes scarcely any appreciable difference whether it be written *martar*, *marter*, *martir*, *martor*, *martur*, or *martyr;* as we say scarcely any thing more than *martr*, the six "neutral" vowels are phonetically interchangeable.

Diphthongs.

In diphthongs, each vowel must be sounded, and the two sounds be smoothly combined. Two vowels coming together do not necessarily form a diphthong. For example, *aër* is a word of two syllables, and *aëdon* one of three; the vowels in these cases to be separately and distinctly uttered, as in English *aërial.* Proper diphthongs, *i. e.*, two vowel-sounds combined to make a third different from either, are comparatively rare; and all the following components of diphthongs also come together without combining.

Æ consists of *ah-ay*, which when rapidly spoken becomes so nearly like Latin long *ē* (see above) as to be practically the same. It was originally written *ai*, and is by some directed to be so sounded.

AI is a very composite sound. *i* itself is a compound, being *ah-ee*, the whole being therefore *ah-ah-ee*, which when run together becomes very nearly our English *eye* or the pronoun *I.* It seems quite like the French *naif, naive*, or English *knife.*

A and **O** do not combine, and seldom come together.

AU is oftenest heard, but wrongly, as in *cause*, or as *aw* in *awl, law, awful.* It is like the *ow* in *how, now, owl.* It is precisely the German *au*, as in auch.

E and **A** do not combine; they frequently come together, especially at the ends of words, but each is separately pronounced. *E. g.*, *Æne-as Bore-as, Arde-a.*

EI is frequent. The analysis is *ay-ah-ee*, contracted to a drawling sound little different from long English *a* in *mate;* more exactly, English *ei* in *vein, eight.*

E and **O** do not combine. *E-os, E-opsaltria*, &c.

EU is equal to *ay-oo.* Strongly and rapidly uttered, it becomes the long English *u* in *tube, ue* in *due, ew* in *few, eu* in *feud, ou* in *you;* and especially when initial represents the whole word *you.* For example *Eugenes = Yougenes = Ayoogenes.* It seldom occurs, except in Greek words.

IA, IE, II, IO, IU do not combine. The very frequent *ia*, especially ending a word, and the *ii*, so frequent in the genitives of persons' names, are always two full syllables. The common *iu*, in the ending of words makes two syllables: *e. g.*, *spuri-us.* So *seri-es, rati-o* have each three syllables. Some apparent diphthongs of vocal *i* with a following vowel, are really of consonantal *i*, which is *j*, pronounced *y;* as *plebeius, = plebe-jus*, pronounced *plebe-yus.*

OA and OO and OU do not combine; *bo-ops* has two, *arcto-us* or *arcto-a* three, and *o-ology* four syllables. *ou* diphthong very early passed into long *ū*.

OE, when fully but rapidly said in combination, seems to yield the diphthong *æ* preceded by a slight *w* sound; the whole nearly as the English word *way*. If not this, it is indistinguishable from Latin *æ*. We are inclined to say *way-nanthe* for *ænanthe;* if not this, then *ay-nanthe*, not *ee-nanthe* nor *oi-nanthe*. The combination is sometimes interchangeable with *æ*, as *cœlum* or *cælum*. It is to be carefully distinguished from *o* and *e* uncombined; as in *Arsinoë*, *Chloëphaga*.

OI. These two letters may combine or not. Generally they do not, each being a distinct syllable. Thus, *Pic-o-i-des* is a word of four syllables, the second and third of which are *o-ee*. *oi* in combination is given by some as in English *oil*, but is perhaps more nearly the French *oei* in *œil*. As *ai* passed into *æ*, so *oi* early became *œ*, and some direct the letter to be sounded as *oi*.

UA and UE, in combination, yield sounds like English *wah* and *way;* as *suavis*, *suecica*.

UI, equivalent to *oo-ah-ee*, is like the French *oui* (yes), very nearly the English pronoun *we*. The rare UU seems to be simply *ū* at extreme length: *equus*.

Y making a diphthong with a following vowel gives the sound of such vowel preceded by *w;* as, *Myiarchus* = *Mweearchus*. It only occurs in Greek words, by transliteration for upsilon.

In some cases three or four vowels come together; but the pronunciation may usually be determined by the foregoing rules. Thus: *Agelæus*, *Poœcetes*, *Haliæëtus*. In these cases respectively *ae* and *oe* are combined, and pronounced as above said; the other vowels are distinct. *Hal-i-æ-ë-tus* is a word of five syllables. *My-i-o-di-oc-tes* is one of six syllables, though in practice reduced to five, by slurring the *y* and *i* together. In *trudeaui*, again, are four vowels together; but in this case *eau* combine into long *o*, and the word has but three syllables.

Consonants.

Most of the consonants have their English powers, pure and simple. Some, however, call for remark, especially in certain of their combinations.

The letters *c* and *g* are now said to be "always hard," without qualification. It is a much vexed question. As it is not demonstrated that the Romans had no soft *c* and *g*, we do not see that we may not be permitted to retain these sounds.

C then is hard, like *k*, before a consonant or *a*, *o*, *u*, soft before *e*, *i*, *y*, and before the diphthongs *æ*, *ai*, *oe*, *oi*. *ch* is always hard; there is no sound of *ch* as in *church*, still less as in *chaise*, in Latin.

G is hard or soft under the same circumstances as *c*, with the important exception, that it is hard before *y* in words derived from the Greek, when the *y* results from the Greek upsilon (*υ*). Example: *Gymnocitta*, not *Jymnocitta*.

J is simply *i*, interchangeable with it, and always pronounced like the *y* in *yes*, or as in *hallelujah*.

N followed by *c* hard, *k*, *g*, or *x* has a nasal or twanging sound of *ng;* as in English *ankle*, *anger*, pronounced *ang-kle*, *ang-ger*. Preceded by *m* or *g*, it does not destroy these letters: as *Mniotilta*, *Gnathodon*.

P is not silent before *s;* thus in *psaltria* articulate both. So in the digraph *ph*, some direct to sound both, as in *up-hill*. It is difficult, if not impossible, to articulate both letters, especially when, as often happens, a *th* succeeds. For example, in *erythrophthalmus* we find that we cannot make four sounds for the *phth* as in *up-hill* and *hot-house*. Practically *ph* becomes something between *f* and *v*, just as in *Stephen* or *Steven*. So also the original Indo-European aspirates *bh*, *dh*, *gh* are not retained in any European language; there is nothing to correspond to *log-house*.

QU is sometimes followed by another *u*, as in *altiloquus*, *propinquus*. It would seem to be rendered by *kwooce*.

R is strongly pronounced with a trill. It is heard at the height of its power in the combination *rrh;* as in *catarrhactes*, *pyrrhorrhoa*.

S invariably retains its sharp hissing sound. Thus *essence* is a rhyme with *fuscescens* (as far as the *s*-sound is concerned); so also *virens* = *virraynce*, not *vy-renz*. Compare *hiss* or *this* with *his*. So particular were the Romans to avoid the *z* sound of *s*, that they even altered antecedent consonants; saying, for example, *urps* and *pleps* for *urbs* and *plebs*.

T always preserves its sound. There is nothing to correspond with the English *-tion* = *shun*, &c. *E. g.*, *gra-ti-a*, *rat-i-o*, *init-i-um*.

V is directed by some to be sounded like English *w* in *we*. But this is rarely done.

X is always *ks* or *cs*, never *gz* or *z*, even when initial, as in *Xema*, *Xanthocephalus*.

Z, which only occurs in Latin words of Greek extraction, is a double letter equivalent to *dz*, and the best authorities recommend the *d* sound to be articulated. Thus *Aphriza*, *Spiza*, are pronounced *Afreedza*, *Speedza*.

A word in regard to the pronunciation of modern proper names, as of persons and places, so often recurring in ornithology. After mature deliberation, we have decided to mark them for their pronunciation in the language to which they belong. It seems finical and pedantic to attempt to Latinize them; for to carry out that plan to its logical result would be to give *brunonis* instead of *browni;* and even then some names would utterly defy us, unless changed beyond all recognition. So we have adopted the rule of preserving the orthography and orthoepy of all modern proper names, even though containing the letter *w*. Barbarous geographical words of unsettled or no known orthography may, however, be sometimes dressed in quasi-Latin; thus it is perfectly permissible to render *aoonalaschkae* by *unalascæ*. We make this remark to explain what must seem inconsistent in our use of diacritical marks in some places; for we mark the vowels long or short as the syllables are pronounced in the language to which the word belongs, not as they would be in Latin.

Accentuation.

This is a matter of prime importance. For elegant, even for bearable, pronunciation, it is essential to place the accent or stress of voice on the right syllable. Fortunately the rules are simple, with comparatively few exceptions.

Accent the penult when it is long.

Accent the antepenult when the penult is short.

These two rules will carry us safely across the great majority of Latin words. In many cases lengthening the syllable, whether penult or antepenult, is actually equivalent to accenting it. We can scarcely recall a case of a short accented penult; but many short antepenults take the accent, which is simply because it cannot be thrown still further back. Modern proper names of three syllables with the accent on the first, keep it there after addition of the *i* of the genitive case; as, *aud'uboni*, *rich'ardsoni*.

So important is the matter of accent, that were all other diacritical marks dispensed with, we could still pronounce the words with measurable accuracy, knowing where to put the stress of voice.

The tendency in English is constantly to throw the accent back as far as possible; and there is much of this same practice in the usual pronunciation of Latin. For the latter language, and especially for words derived from the Greek, we consider it vicious and undesirable. It seems to us much more sensible and natural in the case of a word compounded of two Greek words, to keep the stress of the voice on the stem of each, than to throw it, for sake of glibness, on the most insignificant syllable, often the mere connective vowel, and a short one at that. Take for example *Troglodytes*, *Lophophanes*, *Phylloscopus*, or any similar words of four syllables, compounds of two words of two syllables each. It is glib to accent the antepenult, but it is done at the sacrifice of the strength and dignity of the stem which stands penult, and which we should prefer to accent, even if short. Where we have found it practicable on etymological grounds to lengthen and accent such penults, we have done so; in general, however, we have closely conformed to routine custom, especially as there is to be strongly set before the inexperienced student the necessity of avoiding the glaring impropriety of accenting the penult of *erythrocephalus*, for example. The tendency of all persons who find it difficult to handle a long new word, is to dissect it, with two or even three accents; and perhaps the inclination of the scholar to show his erudition has unconsciously led him to the opposite extreme. Any "rule" or custom aside, the *natural* accent of polysyllabic words is rhetorical — as if each syllable were a word. It may be seen in those words whose looseness of composition, so to speak, leaves them like sentences; as *ne'vertheless''*, *not'withstand''ing*. The naturalness of *a'naly''tic*, *ge'omet''ric* contrasts favorably with the conventionality of *ana'lysis*, *geo'metry;* and there is nothing in the quality of the final syllables to account for the differences in accent. But we are aware that our views of this matter will not pass current, even if they escape adverse criticism.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. The names in the Check List are consecutively numbered from first to last, whether they be of species or of subspecies. The latter are sufficiently distinguished by consisting of three terms instead of two.

2. The names in the Dictionary are numbered to correspond, each page containing the same numbers of the two series.

3. The person's name in parentheses immediately after each bird's name is that of the original describer of the species or subspecies. The unenclosed name succeeding is that of the authority for the particular combination of generic, specific, and subspecific terms adopted. When the original describer is also the authority for the combination, a single unenclosed name is given. — The following are the principal abbreviations: —

All., Allen.	*Gamb.*, Gambel.	*Lawr.*, Lawrence.	*Sw.*, Swainson.
Aud., Audubon.	*Gir.*, Giraud.	*Licht.*, Lichtenstein.	*Temm.*, Temminck.
Bd., Baird.	*Gm.*, Gmelin.	*Nutt.*, Nuttall.	*Towns.*, Townsend.
Bodd., Boddaert.	*Gr.*, Gray.	*Reich.*, Reichenbach.	*V.*, Vieillot.
Bp., Bonaparte.	*L.*, Linnæus.	*Ridg.*, Ridgway.	*Vig.*, Vigors.
Cab., Cabanis.	*Lafr.*, Lafresnaye.	*Scl.*, Selater.	*Wagl.*, Wagler.
Cass., Cassin.	*Lath.*, Latham.	*Steph.*, Stephens.	*Wils.*, Wilson.

4. After these terms come three letters, "B," "C," and "R," each followed by a number. These stand respectively for *Baird's List*, 1858, *Coues's Check List*, 1874, and *Ridgway's Catalogue*, 1880. The number following each of these letters is that which the bird bears in such lists. Thus, *Turdus migratorius* was named by Linnæus, who is also the authority for the combination, and is 155 of Baird's list, 1 of Coues's, and 7 of Ridgway's. The dash after any one of these letters shows that the species is not contained in B, C, or R, as the case may be.

5. The note of exclamation, in parentheses, indicates that the species is in North America only a straggler from the country that the following initial letter denotes: *E.*, Europe, *A.*, Asia, *M.*, Mexico, *W. I.*, West Indies. *G.* shows the bird to be only North American as occurring in Greenland.

6. The note of interrogation, similarly enclosed, means that the name is considered to be of slight or uncertain value, — as of a subspecies scarcely distinguished from its stock, or of a species not well known.

7. The Index will be found to contain matter additional to, or corrective of, that in the body of the work. See p. 137.

CHECK LIST

OF

NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

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1. Turdus migratorius L. B 155. C 1. R 7.
   Robin.
2. Turdus migratorius propinquus Ridg. B —. C —. R 7*a*. (?)
   Rocky Mountain Robin.
3. Turdus migratorius confinis (Bd.) Coues. B —. C 1*a*. R 8.
   St. Lucas Robin.
4. Turdus iliacus L. B —. C —. R 6. (G. !E.)
   Redwing.
5. Turdus nævius Gm. B 156. C 2. R 9.
   Varied Thrush.
6. Turdus mustelinus Gm. B 148. C 3. R 1.
   Wood Thrush.

1. **Tūr′-dŭs mī-grā-tō′-rĭ-ŭs.** Lat. *turdus*, a thrush. Lat. *migro*, to move from one place to another; *migrator*, a wanderer, a migrant; *migratorius*, migratory.
2. **T. m. prŏ-pīn′-qŭŭs** [propeenkwooce]. Lat. *propinquus*, near, neighboring; as related to *T. migratorius*.
3. **T. m. cōn-fī′-nīs** [confeenis]. Lat. *confinis*, subs. or adj., a neighbor, neighboring; here in sense of closely related to *T. migratorius*.
4. **T. īl-ĭ′-ă-cŭs.** Lat. *iliacus*, relating to the ilia, or haunches; also, Lat. *Iliacus*, Gr. Ἰλιακός, relating to Troy, Trojan; application obvious in neither case. But Aristotle gives a kind of thrush, called ἰλιάς, supposed by old ornithologists, as Gesner and Belon, to be this species, said to be called by the modern Greeks ἰλλάς, τυλάς, κίχλη ἰλιάς, or κίχλα ἰλιάδα; and the actual form, *Turdus iliacus*, was an old name when Linnæus adopted it.
5. **T. naē′-vĭ-ŭs** [nayveus]. Lat. *nævius*, spotted, from *nævus*, a mole (birth-mark). — The sub-genus *Hesperocichla* is Gr. ἕσπερος, Lat. *vesperus*, evening, *i.e.*, western, and κίχλα or κίχλη, a thrush.
6. **T. mūs-tē-lī′-nŭs.** Lat. *mustelinus*, weasel-like; *i.e.*, in this case, tawny. — The sub-genus *Hylocichla* is Gr. ὕλη, a wood, and κίχλα.

7. Turdus fuscescens Steph. B 151. C 6. R 2.
Wilson's Thrush.

8. Turdus unalascæ Gm. B 150. C 4*b*. R 5.
Western Hermit Thrush.

9. Turdus unalascæ auduboni (Bd.) Coues. B 149 *var*. C 4*a*. R 5*a*.
Audubon's Hermit Thrush.

10. Turdus unalascæ nanus (Aud.) Coues. B 149. C 4. R 5*b*.
Eastern Hermit Thrush.

11. Turdus ustulatus Nutt. B 152. C 5*b*. R 4.
Oregon Olive-backed Thrush.

12. Turdus ustulatus aliciæ (Bd.) Coues. B 154. C 5*a*. R 3.
Gray-cheeked Thrush.

13. Turdus ustulatus swainsoni (Cab.) Coues. B 153. C 5. R 4*a*.
Olive-backed Thrush.

7. T. fūs-cēs′-cēns [foosaysaynce]. Present participle of a supposed Lat. inceptive verb *fuscesco*, I grow dark or swarthy; Lat. *fusco*, of same signification. It means, or should mean, less than *fuscus; i.e.*, somewhat dark; is not otherwise applicable to the lightest-colored thrush of this group.

8. T. ū-nă-lās′-caē. Of the Island of Unalaska. It is permissible, indeed desirable, to resolve Gmelin's barbarous word *aonalaschkae* into a purer form. With this orthography the word is of sufficiently classical aspect, and corresponds with *alascensis*. See *Anorthura*, No. 78, and *Passerella*, No. 283.

This is *T. pallasi* var. *nanus* of the orig. ed. of the Check List. For the change, see Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, 1880, p. 1.

9. T. u. aūd′-ŭ-bŏn-ī. To John James Audubon, the "American Backwoodsman," and famous author of the "Birds of America."

This is *T. pallasi* var. *auduboni* of the orig. ed. of the Check List.

10. T. u. nā′-nŭs. Lat. *nanus*, from the Gr. *νάννος* or *νάνος*, a dwarf.

This is *T. pallasi* of the orig. ed. It is true that *nanus* has of late been applied exclusively to the Western form, the true *unalascæ* Gm. But the name *nanus* was originally based by Audubon on a bird from Pennsylvania, and only later amplified by him to include the Western form. The long survival of an error does not justify its continued perpetuation after detection.

11. T. ūs-tŭ-lā′-tŭs. Lat. *ustulatus*, perfect participle of *ustulo*, I scorch, singe; with reference to the *ashy* coloration, as if the bird had been charred.

This stands as *T. swainsoni* var. *ustulatus* in the orig. ed. The case is precisely parallel with that of *nanus* vs. *pallasi*; for Nuttall named the Oregon bird *ustulatus* in 1840, and Cabanis did not apply the name *swainsoni* to the Eastern Olive-backed Thrush till several years afterward.

12. T. u. ă-lĭ′-cī-aē. To Miss Alice Kennicott, sister of Robert Kennicott, of Illinois. See *Scops*, No. 466.

This is *T. swainsoni* var. *aliciæ* of the orig. ed. See No. 11.

13. T. u. swaīn′-sŏn-ī. To William Swainson, the zealous and accomplished English naturalist.

This is *T. swainsoni* of the orig. ed. See No. 11.

14. Oroscoptes montanus (Towns.) Bd. B 255. C 7. R 10.
Mountain Mocking-bird.

15. Mimus polyglottus (L.) Boie. B 253. C 8. R 11.
Mocking-bird.

16. Mimus carolinensis (L.) Gr. B 254. C 9. R 12.
Cat-bird.

17. Harporhynchus rufus (L.) Cab. B 261. C 10. R 13.
Brown Thrush; Thrasher.

18. Harporhynchus rufus longirostris (Lafr.) Coues. B 260. C 10*a*. R 13*a*.
Texas Thrasher.

19. Harporhynchus curvirostris (Sw.) Cab. B 259. C —. R. 15.
Curve-billed Thrasher.

20. Harporhynchus curvirostris palmeri Ridg. B —. C 11. R 15*a*.
Bow-billed Thrasher.

21. Harporhynchus bendirii Coues. B —. C 11*bis*. R 14*a*.
Arizona Thrasher.

22. Harporhynchus cinereus Bd. B —. C 12. R 14.
St. Lucas Thrasher.

14. O-rō-scōp′-tēs [-tace] mōn-tā′-nŭs. Gr. *ὄρος*, a mountain, *σκώπτης*, a mimic; *σκώπτω*, I mock, deride, jeer at. The orthography differs; authority may be found for either *Oroscoptes* or *Oreoscoptes;* the former was originally written by Baird; it is shortest: and we usually say *orology, orography*, &c. — Lat. *montanus*, relating to *mons*, a mountain.

15. Mī′-mŭs [meemus] pŏl-ĭ-glōt′-tŭs. Lat. *mimus*, Gr. *μῖμος*, a mimic. — Gr. *πολύγλωττος*, polyglot, from *πολύς*, many, *γλῶττα*, tongue.

16. M. că-rō-lĭn-ēn′-sĭs. Lat. for Carolinian, of Carolina; *Carolus*, Charles, is the modern Lat. form of Germ. Karl, or Kerl, a peasant; A. S. *ceorl*, Scot. *carle*, Eng. *churl*. *Carolina* is by some derived from Charles II. of England; but Ribault, in 1562, built in Port Royal a fort he called *Charlesfort*, and Laudonnière, who came to relieve Ribault's colonists in 1564, one which he says, "je nommay *la Caroline*, en honneur de nostre prince le roy Charles [IX., of France]."

17. Hār-pŏ-rhȳn′-chŭs [*rh* very strong; *ch* as *k*] rū′-fŭs. Gr. *ἅρπη*, a sickle; *ῥύγχος*, a beak; *i. e.*, bow-billed. The former word is seen in *harpy*, so called from its hooked beak. Some purists will have the *r* doubled in this and all such cases, making *Harporrhynchus;* but the current of modern usage has set too strongly against it to be stemmed without liability of seeming pedantic. — Lat. *rufus*, rufous, reddish.

18. H. r. lōn-gī-rōs′-trĭs [loang-gi-roas-tris]. Lat. *longus*, long, *rostris*, beaked, from *rostrum*, beak.

19. H. cūr-vī-rōs′-trĭs. Lat. *curvus*, curved; and *rostris*. — Not in the orig. ed.

20. H. c. pāl′-mĕr-ī [sound the *l*]. Dedicated to one Edward Palmer.

21. H. bĕn-dī′-rī-ī. To Capt. Charles Bendire, U. S. Army.

22. H. cĭn-ĕr′-ĕ-ŭs. Lat. *cinereus*, ashy, or ash-colored; from *cinis*, genitive *cineris*, ashes. Gr. *κόνις*, of same meaning, apparently from *καίω, κάω*, I burn. Related English words are incinerate, cinder, &c.

23. Harporhynchus redivivus (Gamb.) Cab. B 256. C 13. R 16.
Californian Thrasher.

24. Harporhynchus redivivus lecontii (Lawr.) Coues. B 257. C 13*a*. R 16*a*.
Yuma Thrasher.

25. Harporhynchus crissalis Henry. B 258. C 14. R 17.
Crissal Thrasher.

26. Saxicola œnanthe (L.) Bechst. B 157. C 15. R 21. (!E.)
Stone Chat; Wheat-ear.

27. Sialia sialis (L.) Hald. B 158. C 16. R 22.
Eastern Blue-bird.

28. Sialia mexicana Sw. B 159. C 17. R 23.
Western Blue-bird.

29. Sialia arctica Sw. B 160. C 18. R 24.
Arctic Blue-bird.

30. Cinclus mexicanus Sw. B 164. C 19. R 19.
Water Ouzel; Dipper.

31. Cyanecula suecica (L.) Brm. B —. C —. R 20. (!A.)
Blue-throated Redstart.

23. H. rĕ-dĭ-vī′-vŭs. Lat. *redivivus*, revived, from *re-*, *red-*, *redi-*, in sense of back again, and *vivus*, living. Gambel discovered in this bird a long-lost species of an older author.

24. H. r. lĕ-cŏn′-tĭ-ī. To Dr. John L. Le Conte, of Philadelphia, the famous entomologist.

25. H. crīs-sā′-lĭs. No such Latin word; there is a verb *criso* or *crisso*, used of a certain motion of the haunches; *crissum* is a technical word lately derived therefrom, signifying in ornithology the under tail-coverts, which in this bird are red. Cf. Gr. κρισσός, κιρσός.

26. Sāx-ī′-cŏ-lă oē-nān′-thē [oo-ay-nanthe, as if way-nanthe]. Lat. *saxicola*, a rock-inhabitant; *saxum*, a rock, and *incola* (*in* and *colo*), an inhabitant. — Lat. *vitiflora*, and Gr. οἰνάνθη, signify precisely the same thing: the bird is prettily named "flower of the vine:" Lat. *vitis*, the vine, *flora*, a flower. The Gr. οἰνάνθη, whence Lat. *œnanthe*, is an uncertain bird mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny; the name was definitely applied to this species in 1555. The word primarily relates to the grape, οἴνη, as if the bird were one which frequented vineyards, or appeared with the flowering (ἄνθος) of the vine.

27. Sī-ăl′-ĭ-ă sī′-ăl-ĭs. Gr. σιαλίς, a bird, in "Ath. 392 F;" from σίαλον, saliva; verb σιαλίζω, I slaver, or make some sibilant noise. To call this Anacreon a slobberer!

28. S. mēx-ĭ-cā′-nă. Latinized from Mexican. The country is called *Mexico*, *Mejico*, or *Mehico*, from *Mexitli*, the Aztec god of war.

29. S. ārc′-tĭ-că. Lat. *arctica*, northern, arctic; *i. e.*, Gr. ἄρκτος, a bear, ἀρκτικός, near the bear.

30. Cĭn′-clŭs mēx-ĭ-cā′-nŭs. Gr. κίγκλος, Lat. *Cinclus*, the name of a bird, by some supposed to be the European *Cinclus aquaticus*, by others a kind of Sandpiper; κιγκλίζω is to wag the tail. — Lat. *mexicanus*, see No. 28.

31. Cy̆-ăn-ĕ′-cŭ-lă suē′-cĭ-că. *Cyanecula* is a diminutive substantive lately (perhaps not before Brisson, 1760) formed from the Lat. adjective *cyaneus*, Gr. κυάνεος or κυανός, blue; meaning, as we might say, "bluet." *Rubecula* is a word similarly coined. — Lat. *suecica* or *svecica*, Swedish; Sweden having been called *Suecia* or *Svecia*. In that country the bird is said to be called "Charles's-bird," *Carls-fogel*, whence *Avis Carolina* of some of the treatises written in Latin. — "Redstart" is a corruption of Rothſterz, meaning "redtail," and *Ruticilla* and *Phœnicurus* are among the translated book-names of the species.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. See Ibis, 1878, p. 422. Alaska.

32. Phylloscopus borealis (Blas.) Dress. B —. C 20. R 34. (!A.)
Kennicott's Warbler.

33. Regulus calendula (L.) Licht. B 161. C 21. R 30.
Ruby-crowned Kinglet.

34. Regulus satrapa Licht. B 162. C 22. R 33.
Golden-crested Kinglet.

35. Regulus satrapa olivaceus Bd. B —. C —. R 33*a*. (?)
Western Golden-crested Kinglet.

36. Polioptila cœrulea (L.) Scl. B 282. C 23. R 27.
Blue-gray Gnat-catcher.

37. Polioptila melanura Lawr. B 284. C 24. R 29.
Black-capped Gnat-catcher.

38. Polioptila plumbea Bd. B 283. C 25. R 28.
Plumbeous Gnat-catcher.

39. Chamæa fasciata Gamb. B 274. C 26. R 35.
Wren-tit.

40. Lophophanes bicolor (L.) Bp. B 285. C 27. R 36.
Tufted Titmouse.

32. Phȳl-lō′-scŏ-pŭs bŏr-ĕ-ā′-lĭs. Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf; *σκοπός*, a watchman; *σκοπέω*, I look out, survey, examine; as these birds peer about in the foliage. — Lat. *boreas*, the north-wind, *h. e.*, the north; *borealis*, northern.

33. Rĕg′-ŭ-lŭs căl-ēn′-dŭ-lă. Lat. *regulus*, diminutive of *rex*, a king; exactly equivalent to "kinglet." — *Calendula* is a substantive which may be formed from the gerund of the verb *caleo*, I am warm; figuratively, glowing; in allusion to the fiery color on the head. It was apparently coined by Brisson, 1760, for the European *Regulus cristatus*, but was in 1766 appropriated by Linnæus to the present species. The early ornithologists had a great variety of names for these diminutive birds, mostly indicating royalty or other high station, in obvious reference to the "crown;" as *Rex*, *Regulus*, *Regillus*, *Tyrannus* or *Τύραννος*, *Basiliscus* or *Βασιλίσκος*, *Presbys* or *Πρέσβυς*, *Βασιλεύς*; to say nothing of *Orchilus* or *Ὀρχίλος*, *Trochilus* or *Τροχίλος*, *Parus*, *Sylvia*, *Motacilla*, *Passerculus*, *Troglodytes*, &c. The French *Roitelet or Roytelet*, and the German Königlein, correspond to "kinglet."

34. R. sāt-rā′-pă. Lat. *satraps*, *satrapes*, or *satrapa*, Gr. *σατράπης*, from the Persian *khshatram*, meaning a crown or a kingdom: English satrap. Alluding to the bird's golden crown.

35. R. s. ŏl-ī-vā-cĕ-ŭs. Late Lat. *olivaceus*, olivaceous, olive-colored. See *Vireo*, No. 170.

36. Pŏ-lĭ-ōp′-tĭ-lă coē-rŭl′-ĕ-ă [sayrulea]. Gr. *πολιός*, hoary, gray; *πτίλον*, feather; in allusion to the whitish edgings of the primaries. — Lat. *cærulea* or *cærulea* or *cerulea*, blue, azure. Any of these forms of the word is admissible. We prefer *cærulea*.

37. P. mĕl-ăn-ū′-ră. Gr. *μέλας*, fem. *μέλαινα*, black; *οὐρα*, tail. See Index, p. 137.

38. P. plūm′-bĕ-ă. Lat. *plumbeus*, plumbeous, lead-colored; from *plumbum*, lead.

39. Chăm-aē′-ă [kam-ay-ah] fās-cĭ-ā′-tă. Gr. *χαμαί*, adverb, on the ground. — Lat. *fascis*, a bundle of faggots; hence, *fasciatus*, striped. The allusion is to the indistinct bands across the tail-feathers of the bird that lives in bushes close to the ground.

40. Lŏph-ŏ′-phă-nēs [-nace] bĭ′-cŏl-ŏr. Gr. *λόφος*, a crest; and *φαίνω*, I appear; in allusion to the conspicuous crest. — Lat. *bicolor*, two-colored.

N. B. — The accentuation of this and many similar words is questionable, and perhaps arbitrary. We give the above in deference to technical rule, conformably with *Aristo′phanes*, &c. The actual usage, in this country at least, is Lŏph-ŏ-phā′-nēs; and

41. Lophophanes inornatus (Gamb.) Cass. B 287. C 28. R 38.
Plain Titmouse.

42. Lophophanes atrocristatus Cass. B 286. C 29. R 37.
Black-crested Titmouse.

43. Lophophanes wollweberi Bp. B 288. C 30. R 39.
Bridled Titmouse.

44. Parus atricapillus L. B 290. C 31. R 41.
Black-capped Chickadee.

45. Parus atricapillus septentrionalis (Harr.) All. B 289. C 31*a*. R 41*a*.
Long-tailed Chickadee.

46. Parus atricapillus occidentalis (Bd.) Coues. B 291. C 31*c*. R 41*b*.
Western Chickadee.

47. Parus carolinensis Aud. B 293. C 31*b*. R 42.
Carolina Chickadee. [See Addenda, No. 879.

48. Parus montanus Gamb. B 294. C 32. R 40.
Mountain Chickadee.

49. Parus hudsonicus Forst. B 296. C 33. R 45.
Hudsonian Chickadee.

we instinctively incline to the latter, both as throwing the stress of voice on the radical syllable, instead of on the connecting vowel, and as the *a* in *-phanes* represents two vowels, *ai* or *æ* as in *phænomenon*, *phænogamous*.

41. L. ĭn-ōr-nā′-tŭs. Lat. *in*, negative, and *ornatus*, ornate, adorned; *orno*, I ornament.

42. L. ā-trō-crīs-tā′-tŭs. Lat. *ater*, *atra*, *atrum*, black; and *cristatus*, crested; *crista*, a crest. Commonly written *atricristatus*; see *Parus*, No. 44.

N. B. — The tenability of the position taken by Dr. Coues (B. C. V., i, p. 117; 1878) respecting *atro-cristatus* has been queried by several correspondents; among them Mr. W. C. Avery, of Greensboro', Ala., who some time since furnished an extensive commentary on the names of the old Check List, and whose suggestions have often proved valuable. Mr. Avery maintains *atricristatus*, adducing *albicerata* (sc. *ficus*) from Pliny, 15, 18; and *atri-*, *albi*, *magni-*, &c., is undoubtedly a correct form of such compounds. But we take *cristatus* to be a perfect participle, and put *ater* in the ablative of instrument; there being no such word as *atricristatus*, unless we coin it. We consider the word equal to *cristatus atro*, conformably with usage in *Picus albo-larvatus*, *Tyrannus aurantio-atro-cristatus*, &c. Compare also the actual Latin *auro-clavatus*, striped with golden.

43. L. wōll-wĕb′-ĕr-ī. To —— Wollweber.

44. Pā′-rŭs ā-trĭ-căp-īl′-lŭs. Lat. *parus*, a titmouse; etymology in question, but apparently *parus* for *parvus*, small, petty, like the actual adverb *parum*, little; Gr. παῦρος, of same signification, th. παύω; cf. *pau-cus*, *pau-lus*, *pau-per*, &c. — Lat. *atricapillus*, black-hair(ed); *capillus*, hair of the head; a diminutive, allied to *caput*, and Gr. κεφαλή, the head. Compare English *capillary*, thready, hair-like, *i. e.*, as fine as a hair. Notice *atri-*, not *atro-*; *cf. Lophophanes*, No. 42. If the compound were with *capillatus*, it would be *atrocapillatus*.

45. P. a. sēp-tēn-trĭ-ō-nā′-lĭs. Lat. *septentrionalis*, northern; *septemtriones* (*septem* and *trio*) being the constellation of *seven* stars near the north pole.

46. P. a. ōc-cĭd-ēn-tā′-lĭs. Lat. *occidentalis*, western; *occido*, I fall; *i. e.*, where the sun sets.

47. P. că-rŏl-ĭn-ēn′-sĭs. See *Mimus*, No. 16.

48. P. mŏn-tā′-nŭs. Lat. *montanus*, relating to a mountain; *mons*, genitive *montis*, a mountain.

49. P. hŭd-sŏn′-ĭ-cŭs. Latinized from the name of Henry Hudson, discoverer of the region.

50. Parus rufescens Towns. B 295. C 34. R 46.
Chestnut-backed Chickadee.

51. Parus rufescens neglectus Ridg. B —. C —. R 46*a*. (?)
Californian Chickadee.

52. Parus cinctus Bodd. B —. C —. R 44. (!A.)
Siberian Chickadee.

53. Psaltriparus minimus (Towns.) Bp. B 298. C 35. R 47.
Least Bush-tit.

54. Psaltriparus plumbeus Bd. B 299. C 36. R 48.
Plumbeous Bush-tit.

55. Psaltriparus melanotis (Hartl.) Bp. B 297. C —. R 49. (!M.)
Black-eared Bush-tit.

56. Auriparus flaviceps (Sund.) Bd. B 300. C 37. R 50.
Yellow-headed Verdin.

57. Sitta carolinensis Gm. B 277. C 38. R 51.
White-bellied Nut-hatch.

58. Sitta carolinensis aculeata (Cass.) All. B 278. C 38*a*. R 51*a*.
Slender-billed Nut-hatch.

50. P. rū-fēs′-cēns. Lat. *rufescens*, present participle of the inceptive verb *rufesco*, to grow red; be rufous. — "Chickadee" is an obvious onomatopœia, from the bird's note.

51. P. r. nēg-lēc′-tŭs. Lat. *neglectus*, neglected; verb *negligo*; equal to *nec* (*non*), not, and *lectus*, chosen, picked, taken; *lego*, I gather in, select, &c. *Neglect* is a nearly exact opposite of *collect*.

52. P. cīnc′-tŭs. Lat. *cinctus*, girdled; perfect participle of *cingo*, I surround, encompass, encircle. A *cingulum* is a little something that goes around as a girdle does, whence *surcingle*, *cincture*.

53. P-sāl-trī-pā′-rŭs mĭn′-ĭ-mŭs [sound the initial *p*; the *a* in *parus* is properly long; sometimes shortened in composition]. Lat. *psaltria*, Gr. ψάλτρια, one who plays on the lute; from the verb *psallo*, ψάλλω, to strike such an instrument; English psaltery, &c.; and *parus*, a titmouse. See No. 44. — Lat. *minimus*, least, superlative of *parvus*, small.

54. P. plūm′-bĕ-ŭs. Lat. *plumbeus*, plumbeous, lead-colored.

55. P. mĕl-ăn-ō′-tĭs. Gr. μέλας, genitive μέλανος, black; οὖς, genitive ὠτός, ear.
Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List, and scarcely established as North American, though given by Baird in 1858. Supposed to have been seen by Ridgway in Nevada, August, 1868. See Rep. Surv. 40th Par., iv, 1877, p. 415. See Index, p. 137.

56. Aūr-ĭ-pā′-rŭs [owriparus] flā′-vĭ-cēps. Lat. *aureus*, golden, from *aurum*, gold; and *parus*, a titmouse. — Lat. *flavus*, yellow, for *flagvus*, from *flagro*, to glow; whence English deflagrate, flagrant, &c. *Ceps* is a Lat. termination, from Gr. κεφαλή, the head; compare *caput*, *cephalic*, *occiput*, &c. — A more strict method of compounding *aure-us* with *parus* would give *aureiparus*; but it may be taken direct from *aurum*, making *auriparus* admissible; as we should say "gold-tit," like "bush-tit," "coal-tit."

57. Sĭt′-tă că-rō-lĭn-ēn′-sĭs. Gr. σίττα, σίττη; Lat. *sitta*, a nut-hatch; the word occurs in Aristotle. It is related to σιττάκη, ψίττακος, Lat. *sittace*, *psittacus*, a parrot; the implication being some sharp sound made by the bird, as English *psit!* There is a Greek verb ψιττάζω, to make such a noise. — Lat. *carolinensis*, see *Mimus*, No. 16.

58. S. c. ă-cū-lĕ-ā′-tă. Lat. *aculeatus*, sharpened, dim. *aculeus*, sharp, *acus*, a needle; from *acer*, sharp. Gr. ἀκίς, a point; compare ἀκών, ἀκμή, ἄκρος, &c., English acme, acropolis, acerbity, acrimony, and numberless words in many languages, from √*ak*.

59. Sitta canadensis L. B 279. C. 39. R 52.
Red-bellied Nut-hatch.

60. Sitta pusilla Lath. B 280. C. 40. R 53.
Brown-headed Nut-hatch.

61. Sitta pygmæa Vig. B 281. C 41. R 54.
Pygmy Nut-hatch.

62. Certhia familiaris L. B 275. C 42. R 55.
Brown Creeper.

63. Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus (Lafr.) Gr. B 262. C 43. R 56.
Brown-headed Cactus Wren.

64. Campylorhynchus affinis Bd. B —. C 44. R 57.
St. Lucas Cactus Wren.

65. Salpinctes obsoletus (Say) Cab. B 264. C 45. R 58.
Rock Wren.

66. Catherpes mexicanus (Sw.) Bd. B 263. C —. R 59. (!M)
Cañon Wren.

59. S. că-năd-ēn′-sĭs. Latinized from Canadian. — *Nut-hatch* is nut-hatcher or nut-hacker (Fr. *hacher*, Swed. *hacka*), the bird that hacks, pecks, nuts; also called nut-jobber, to *job* being to peck, or thrust at.

60. S. pŭ-sĭl′-lă [puceellah, not pewziller]. Lat. *pusillus*, petty, puerile; directly formed from *puer*, *pusus*, or *pusio* (Gr. παῖς), a boy; here and commonly used simply as signifying small. The Sanskrit root reappears in endless forms of kindred meaning.

61. S. pȳg-maē′-ă. Gr. πυγμή, the fist; hence πυγμαῖος, Lat. *pygmæus*, a pygmy, fistling, or tom-thumb. As a measure of length, from elbow to clenched fist, a πυγμή was about 13½ inches; the original Pygmies were a race of African dwarfs at war with the Cranes; *pygmæus* came afterward to mean any thing pygmy, dwarfed, and is here applied to a very small nut-hatch. Compare *Machetes pugnax*, No. 639.

62. Cēr′-thĭ-ă făm-ĭl-ĭ-ā′-rĭs. Gr. κέρθιος, Lat. *certhius*, become later *certhia*. The name occurs in Aristotle, who apparently uses it for this very species, which he also calls κνιπολόγος, *cnipologus*; that is to say, a gatherer of insects; κνίψ, a bug, and λέγω, I collect. — Lat. *familiaris*, familiar, domestic, hence common; *familia*, or older *familias*, the family, the household.

63. Cām-pȳ-lō-rhȳn′-chŭs brūn-neī-căp-ĭl′-lŭs [broonaycapeellus]. Gr. καμπύλος, bent, from κάμπτω, I bend; and ῥύγχος (rhynchus), beak. — Lat. *brunneus*, brown; *capillus*, hair. The adjective *brunneus* is post-classic, Latinized from It. *bruno*, Fr. *brun*, Germ. braun; A. S. *byrnan*, to burn; related are *brand*, *brunt*, and many similar words, among them *brant*; see *Bernicla*, No. 700.

64. C. āf-fīn′-ĭs [affeen′is]. Lat. *affinis*, *i. e.*, *ad* and *finis*, at the end of, hence bordering on, neighboring; here in the sense of related to, resembling, having *affinity* with, No. 63.

65. Săl-pīnc′-tēs ōb-sŏ-lē′-tŭs. Gr. σαλπιγκτής, a trumpeter, becoming in Latin *salpinctes*, from σάλπιγξ (salpigx = salpinx), a trumpet; in allusion to the bird's loud, ringing song. — Lat. *obsoletus*, unaccustomed, from *ob*, against, and *soleo*, I am wont; hence obsolete, in sense of effaced, all the colors of the bird being dull. — *Wren* is A. S. *wrenna*.

66. Căth-ēr′-pēs mēx-ĭ-cā′-nŭs. Gr. καθερπής, a creeper; καθέρπω, I creep down, from κατά, down, and ἕρπω, I creep, crawl. The stem of the word is seen in *herpes*, the disease which creeps over the skin; *herpe*tology, the science of creeping things, *reptiles*; *repto* or *repo*, I creep, in Latin, simply altered from ἕρπω. — Lat. *mexicanus*, see No. 28.

67. Catherpes mexicanus conspersus Ridg. B —. C 46. R 59*a*.
Speckled Cañon Wren.

68. Thryothorus ludovicianus (Gm.) Bp. B 265. C 47. R 60.
Carolina Wren.

69. Thryothorus ludovicianus miamiensis Ridg. B —. C —. R 60*b*.
Floridan Wren.

70. Thryothorus ludovicianus berlandieri (Couch) Coues. B 266. C 47*a*. R 60*a*.
Texan Wren.

71. Thryothorus bewicki (Aud.) Bp. B 267. C 48. R 61.
Bewick's Wren.

72. Thryothorus bewicki leucogaster Bd. B —. C 48*a*. R 61*b*.
White-bellied Wren.

73. Thryothorus bewicki spilurus (Vig.) Bd. B —. C 48*b*. R 61*a*. (?)
Speckled-tailed Wren.

74. Troglodytes domesticus (Bartr.) Coues. B 270, 272. C 49. R 63.
House Wren.

75. Troglodytes domesticus parkmani (Aud.) Coues. B 271. C 49*a*. R 63*a*.
Western House Wren.

67. C. m. cōn-spēr′-sŭs. Lat. *conspersus*, speckled; perfect participle of *conspergo*, from *con* and *spargo* (Gr. *σπείρω*), I strew, scatter, sprinkle; whence English *sparse*, scattered, and many other words, as *disperse*, *aspersion*. — The Span. *cañon*, brutalized as Eng. *canyon*, is constantly used in the West for a rocky gorge or mountain-pass.

68. Thrȳ-ŏ-thō′-rŭs lū-dō-vĭ-cĭ-ā′-nŭs. Gr. *θρύον*, a reed, rush, and *θοῦρος*, a leaping, springing, from (*θόρω*), *θρώσκω*, I run or rush through. The penult is marked long, as equivalent to Gr. *οὖ*. — Lat. *Ludoviciana*, Louisiana, of or relating to *Ludovicus*, Louis (XIV., of France). The old Territory was vastly more extensive than the present State is.

69. T. l. mĭ-ă-mĭ-ēn′-sĭs. Latinized from the name of the Miami river in Florida.

70. T. l. bĕr-lăn′-dĭ-ĕr-ī. To Dr. Louis Berlandier, a naturalist, sometime resident in Mexico.

71. T. bē′-wĭck-ī. To Thomas Bewick, "the father of wood-engraving."

72. T. b. leū-cŏ-gās′-tēr [lewco-]. Gr. *λευκός*, white, and *γαστήρ*, stomach, belly; whence English gastric, gastronomy.

73. T. b. spĭl-ū′-rŭs. Gr. *σπίλος*, spotted; *οὖρα*, tail.

74. Trōg-lŏ′-dȳ-tēs [-tace] dŏm-ēs′-tĭ-cŭs. Gr. *τρωγλοδύτης*, a cave-dweller, from *τρώγλη*, a cave (literally, a hole made by gnawing — *τρώγω*, I gnaw), and *δύτης*, an inhabitant, from *δύνω* or *δύω*, I go in or under. The *Τρωγλοδύται* or *Troglodytæ* were a cave-dwelling people of Æthiopia. The name was later applied to a kind of wren. — Lat. *domesticus*, domestic, from *domus*, a house. — The specific name *aëdon*, applied by Vieillot to this bird, is the Gr. *ἀηδών*, a songster, *par excellence* the nightingale; from *ἀείδω*, I sing. — The pronunciation of *Troglodytes* wavers; we mark it as commonly heard, and also as seems to be defensible, in Latin, the penult being indubitably short; though to do so violates one of the leading principles of Greek accentuation, that no word with the ultimate long is a proparoxytone. Many persons say *Trog′lodȳ″tes*, conformably with English Trog′lodyte″. The case is precisely parallel with that of *Lopho′phănēs*, *q. v.*, No. 40; and the analogy of *Aristo′phănes* is not decisive, the Greek being *Ἀριστοφάνης* or *Ἀριστοφανής*, not *Ἀριστόφανης*.

75. T. d. pārk′-măn-ī. To Dr. George Parkman, of Boston, murdered by Professor John W. Webster, in 1849.

76. Anorthura troglodytes hiemalis (Wils.) Coues. B 273. C 50. R 65.
Winter Wren.

77. Anorthura troglodytes pacificus (Bd.) Ridg. B —. C —. R 65*a*. (?)
Western Winter Wren.

78. Anorthura troglodytes alascensis (Bd.) Coues. B —. C 50*a*. R 66.
Alaskan Winter Wren.

79. Telmatodytes palustris (Bartr.) Cab. B 268. C 51. R 67.
Long-billed Marsh Wren.

80. Telmatodytes palustris paludicola Bd. B —. C —. R 67*a*. (?)
Tule Marsh Wren.

81. Cistothorus stellaris (Licht.) Cab. B 269. C 52. R 68.
Short-billed Marsh Wren.

82. Eremophila alpestris (L.) Boie. B 302. C 53. R 300.
Horned Lark; Shore Lark.

83. Eremophila alpestris leucolæma Coues. B —. C 53*b*. R 300*a*. (?)
Western Shore Lark.

84. Eremophila alpestris chrysolæma (Wagl.) Bd. B —. C 53*a*. R 300*c*.
Southern Shore Lark.

76. Ăn-ōr-thū′-ră trōg-lŏ′-dȳ-tēs hī-ĕm-ā′-līs. Gr. ἀ or ἀν, privative, ὀρθός, straight, οὐρα, tail. The name was invented by Rennie, because he considered *Troglodytes* etymologically inapplicable to a wren. — Lat. *hiemalis* or *hyemalis*, of or pertaining to winter; from (*hiemps*) *hiems* or *hyems*, winter, a weakened form of the Gr. χεῖμα, a gushing, a torrent, or χειμών, the rainy, tempestuous, or winter season; Skr. *hima*, snow. We oftener use the *y* than the *i*, but the latter is correct.

77. A. t. pā-cĭ′-fĭ-cŭs. Lat. *pacificus*, pacific, peaceful, literally peace-making, from *pax*, genitive *pacis*, peace, and *facio*, I make, do. The application is to the occurrence of the bird on the west coast of the United States.
Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. (Baird, Rev. Am. B., i, 1864, p. 145.)

78. A. t. ă-lās-cēn′-sīs. *Alascensis*, relating to Alaska.

79. Tēl-mă-tŏ′-dȳ-tēs păl-ū-dī′-trĭs. Gr. τέλμα, genitive τέλματος, a marsh or swamp; δύτης, an inhabitant, from δύω, I go in or under. — Lat. *palustris*, adjective from *palus*, a marsh, whence *palustrine*, like *lacustrine* from *lacus*, *marine* from *mare*.

80. T. p. păl-ū-dĭ′-cŏ-lă. Lat. *palus*, genitive *paludis*, a marsh; and (*in*)*cola*, an inhabitant. See No. 79.
Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. (Baird, Rev. Am. B., i, 1864, p. 148.)

81. Cīs-tŏ-thō′-rŭs stēl-lā′-rīs. Gr. κίστος, a shrub, and θοῦρος, from (θόρω) θρώσκω, I run or rush through; compare *Thryothorus*, No. 68. Cabanis, who coined the word in 1850, gives Ciſtenſänger as the German translation. Lat. *stellaris*, stellar, starry, adjective from *stella*, a star, like *aster*, Gr. ἀστήρ; here in the sense of speckled.

82. Ĕr-ē-mŏ′-phĭ-lă āl-pēs′-trĭs. Gr. ἐρῆμος, a desert; φιλέω, I love. — Lat. *Alpestris* (not classic), from *Alpes*, Alps; perhaps from ἀλφός, *albus*, white; that is, snowy.

83. E. a. leū-cŏ-laē′-mă. Gr. λευκός, white; λαιμός, the throat.
This is a slight variety, lately described by Coues from the high central plains; it is the bleached form of that region. (B. N. W., 1874, p. 38.)

84. E. a. chrȳ-sŏ-laē′-mă. Gr. χρύσεος, golden; that is, of a golden color, from χρυσός, gold; and λαιμός, the throat. — A. S. *laferc*, Scot. *laverock*, Germ. lerche, Eng. *lark*.

85. Alauda arvensis L. B —. C —. R 299. (!E.)
European Skylark.

86. Motacilla alba L. B —. C —. R 69. (G.)
White Wagtail.

87. Budytes flavus (L.) Gr. B —. C 54. R 70.
Yellow Wagtail.

88. Anthus pratensis (L.) Bechst. B —. C 55*bis*. R 72. (!E.)
Meadow Pipit.

89. Anthus ludovicianus (Gm.) Licht. B 165. C 55. R 71.
Louisiana Pipit; American Titlark.

90. Neocorys spraguii (Aud.) Sel. B 166. C 56. R 73.
Missouri Skylark; Sprague's Pipit.

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85. **A-laū′-dă ār-vēn′-sīs.** Lat. *alauda*, a lark, said to be literally "a great songstress," or one who sings on high; from the Celtic *al*, great, high, and *aud*, song. Some say from Gr. ἄλη, roaming, and ᾠδή, song; *i. e.* the bird that sings as she soars. The form of the word might suggest *ala*, wing, and *laus*, genitive *laudis*, praise; as if the bird sang praises on wing. But the Celtic is the only tenable etymon. — Lat. *arvensis*, relating to a ploughed field; *arvum*, arable land; *arvus* for *aruus*, ploughed; *aro*, I plough.

Not in the orig. ed. Said to occur in Greenland, Alaska, and the Bermudas.

86. **Mō-tă-cīl′-lă āl′-bă.** Lat. *motacilla* = wagtail, "*quod semper caudam movet*," early applied to some small bird; Lat. *moveo*, *motus*, I move, motion, and Gr. κίλλω of similar signification. There is a Greek word κίλλουρος, for the wagtail; on the contrary there are the Lat. *albicilla*, *atricilla*, meaning white-tail, black-tail, &c. The implication in either case seems to be tail, considered as a movable part. Compare Fr. *hochequeue*.

Not in the orig. ed. The species is North American only as occurring in Greenland.

87. **Bū′-dy-tēs flā′-vŭs.** *Budytes* is an unknown word to us, unless conjectured to be δύτης, with the augmentative particle βου-. See *Troglodytes*, No. 74. The particle βου, however, is from βοῦς, a bull, ox, cow, and becomes "augmentative," just as we say "horse-laugh," "bull-finch," "elephant-folio," &c., being therefore of obvious inapplicability to this delicate little bird.

Since the above was written, Mr. Henry T. Wharton, of London, has kindly replied to queries respecting various words of which we were in doubt. In this case, his MS. confirms the above etymology, but in a different application; the actual form, βουδύτης, being found in "Opp., Ix. 3. 2," for some small bird; *qu.*, one that goes among cattle?

There is some question whether the yellow wagtail of Alaska be the true *B. flavus*.

88. **An′-thŭs prā-tēn′-sīs.** Lat. *anthus*, Gr. ἄνθος, a kind of bird. — Lat. *pratensis*, adjective from *pratum*, a meadow. For *anthus*, compare *œnanthe* = *vitiflora*, under *Saxicola*, No. 26.

This is North American as found in Greenland, and said to also occur in Alaska.

89. **A. lū-dō-vī-cī-ā′-nŭs.** Lat. *Ludovicus*, nom. prop. See *Thryothorus*, No. 68. *Pipit*, little used in this country, though always said for these birds in England, is an onomatopœia (ὀνοματοποιία, word-making to express the sense by the sound), like the Lat. *pipio*, I pip, peep, chirp; see *Pipilo*, No. 301. *Titlark* is good English for a small kind of lark, like *tit*-mouse, tom-*tit*; *tit* in all its forms, and with numerous related words, conveying the sense of something little or otherwise insignificant.

90. **Nĕ-ŏ′-cŏ-rўs sprā′-guĭ-ī** [three syllables]. Gr. νέος, new; κόρυς, primarily a helmet; hence applied to the crested lark. — To Isaac Sprague, companion of Audubon on the Missouri.

91. Mniotilta varia (L.) V. B 167. C 57. R 74.
Black-and-white Creeper.

92. Mniotilta varia borealis (Nutt.) Ridg. B —. C —. R 74*a*. (?)
Small-billed Creeper.

93. Parula americana (L.) Bp. B 168. C 58. R 88.
Blue Yellow-backed Warbler.

94. Parula nigrilora Coues. B —. C —. R 89*a*.
Sennett's Warbler.

95. Protonotaria citrea (Gm.) Bd. B 169. C 59. R 75.
Prothonotary Warbler.

96. Helmintherus vermivorus (Gm.) Bp. B 178. C 60. R 77.
Worm-eating Warbler.

91. Mnĭ-ŏ-tīl′-tă vär′-ĭ-ă. Gr. *μνίον*, moss, and *τίλλω*, I pluck, or *τιλτός*, plucked. Neither the orthography nor the applicability of the word is obvious. Vieillot wrote sometimes *mniotilta*, sometimes *mniotilla*. The conjectured application is to the weaving of moss into a nest. — Lat. *varia*, variegated, as this bird is with black and white.

92. M. v. bŏr-ĕ-ā′-lĭs. Lat. *borealis*, northern. See *Phylloscopus*, No. 32.
Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List.

93. Pā′-rŭ-lă ăm-ĕr-ĭ-cā′-nă. Lat. *parula*, diminutive from *parus*, a titmouse, *q. v.*, No. 44. — Lat. *americana*, American. America is generally supposed to derive its name from Amerigo Vespucci, Latinized Americus Vespucius; and is said to have first appeared in the form of *America Provincia*, on a map published at Bâsle in 1522. The counter-argument is: (1) The name if from the Italian navigator's would have been from his surname. (2) His name was Alberico Vespuzio. (3) Americ, or Amerique, is the native name of a range of mountains in Nicaragua. "It is most plausible that the State of Central America, where we find the name *Americ* signifying great mountain, gave the continent its name." (Blavatsky, Isis Unveiled, i, p. 592.) The author cited seeks to establish a connection with the Hindu *Meru*, or *Meruah*, of similar signification.

94. P. nĭg-rĭ-lō′-ră. Lat. *niger*, black; and *lorum*, a thong, strap, a bridle-rein; hence the cheeks, along which the bridle passes. The "lore" has become in ornithology a technical name for a small space on the side of a bird's head between the eye and the bill.
Not in the first ed. of the Check List. Lately discovered in Texas by Mr. George B. Sennett. See Coues, Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., iv, 1878, p. 11.

95. Prō-tŏ-nŏ-tā′-rĭ-ă cĭt′-rĕ-ă. Low Latin for prothonotary; from Gr. *πρώτος*, first, and Lat. *notarius*, a scribe, a notary-public. The bird is *le Protonotaire* of Buffon, Latinized by Gmelin as *protonotarius* in 1788; but for the name, as Pennant observed in 1785, "the reason has not reached us." — Lat. *citrea*, of or pertaining to the citron, in allusion to the yellow color.

96. Hĕl-mĭn-thē′-rŭs vĕr-mĭ′-vŏr-ŭs. Gr. *ἕλμινς*, genitive *ἕλμινθος*, and *θήριον*, from *θήρ*, an animal. The word is very incorrectly compounded. Its full form is *helminthotherium*; we may perhaps reduce it by elision to *helmintherus*, but *helmitherus*, as originally written by Rafinesque, is inadmissible. This is the accepted derivation; but we may suggest a short cut to the same etymon, *θήρ*, an animal; *ἑλμινθοθήρας*, a worm-hunter, like the actual *ὀρνιθοθήρας*, a fowler, in Aristoph., Av. 62; being *ἕλμινς* and *θήρα*, the chase, from *θήρ*; though we hesitate to act upon this by writing *Helmintheras*. — Lat. *vermivorus*, worm-eating, from *vermis*, a worm (*verto*, I turn, in the sense of squirming or wriggling) and *voro*, I eat.

97. Helmintherus swainsoni (Aud.) Bp. B 179. C 61. R 76.
Swainson's Warbler.

98. Helminthophaga pinus (L.) Bd. B 180. C 62. R 79.
Blue-winged Yellow Warbler.

99. Helminthophaga lawrencii Herrick. B —. C—. R 80. (?)
Lawrence's Warbler.

100. Helminthophaga leucobronchialis Brewster. B —. C —. R 82. (?)
White-throated Warbler.

101. Helminthophaga cincinnatiensis Langdon. B —. C —. R —. (?)
Cincinnati Warbler.

102. Helminthophaga chrysoptera (L.) Bd. B 181. C 63. R 81.
Blue Golden-winged Warbler.

103. Helminthophaga bachmani (Aud.) Cab. B 182. C 64. R 78.
Bachman's Warbler.

104. Helminthophaga luciæ Coop. B —. C 65. R 83.
Lucy's Warbler.

105. Helminthophaga virginiæ Bd. B —. C 66. R 84.
Virginia's Warbler.

106. Helminthophaga ruficapilla (Wils.) Bd. B 183. C 67. R 85.
Nashville Warbler.

97. H. swāin′-sŏn-ī. To Wm. Swainson, Esq., the celebrated English naturalist. Notice that this word, like others containing the letter *w*, cannot be Latinized without change; the nearest Latin would be *suā-īn′-sŏn-ī*, in four syllables. See also *lawrencii*, next but one below; this should be *laū-rēn′-cĭ-ī* or *lāv-rēn′-cĭ-ī*. But it is futile, finical, and pedantic to undertake such transliterations in the cases of modern proper names.

98. Hēl-mĭn-thŏ′-phă-gă pī′-nŭs. Gr. ἕλμις, a worm, and φαγεῖν, to eat. — Lat. *pinus*, Gr. πίτυς, a pine-tree. Notice that *pinus* is a substantive, not an adjective; it may be put in the genitive, *pinûs*, of a pine, but is just as well left nominative.

99. H. lăw-rĕn′-cĭ-ī. To George N. Lawrence, Esq., of New York, long time one of the leading ornithologists of America.
Not in orig. ed. Since described, Pr. Phila. Acad., 1874, p. 220, pl xv.

100. H. leū-cŏ-brŏn-chĭ-ā′-lĭs. Gr. λευκός, white, and βρόγχος, the throat; this becomes in Latin *bronchus*, whence the adjective *bronchialis*, English *bronchial*, *bronchitis*, &c.
Not in orig. ed. Since described, Bull. Nutt. Club, i, 1876, p. 1, pl.

101. H. cīn-cĭn-nă-tī-ēn′-sĭs. Of Cincinnati, Ohio, where discovered.
Not in the orig. ed. Lately described by F. W. Langdon, in Journ. Cinc. Soc. Nat. Hist., ii, July, 1880, p. 119, and Bull. Nuttall Club, v, October, 1880, p. 208, pl. iv.

102. H. chry-sōp′-tĕ-ră. Gr. χρυσόπτερος, golden-winged, from χρυσός, gold, and πτερόν, wing.

103. H. băch′-măn-ī. To Rev. John Bachman, D.D., of Charleston, S. C., collaborator with Audubon in the "Quadrupeds of North America."

104. H. lū′-cĭ-aē. To Miss Lucy Baird, daughter of Professor S. F. Baird.

105. H. vīr-gĭn′-ĭ-aē. To Mrs. Virginia Anderson, wife of Dr. W. W. Anderson, who discovered the bird.

106. H. rū-fĭ-căp-īl′-lă. Lat. *rufus*, reddish, and *capillus*, hair of the head. See *Parus*, No. 44.

107. Helminthophaga celata (Say) Bd. B 184. C 68. R 86.
Orange-crowned Warbler.

108. Helminthophaga celata lutescens Ridg. B —. C 68*a*. R 86*a*.
Pacific Orange-crowned Warbler.

109. Helminthophaga peregrina (Wils.) Cab. B 185. C 69. R 87.
Tennessee Warbler.

110. Peucedramus olivaceus (Gir.) Coues. B —. C —. R 92.
Olive Warbler.

111. Dendrœca æstiva (Gm.) Bd. B 203. C 70. R 93.
Summer Warbler.

112. Dendrœca virens (Gm.) Bd. B 189. C 71. R 107.
Black-throated Green Warbler.

113. Dendrœca occidentalis (Towns.) Bd. B 190. C 72. R 109.
Western Warbler.

114. Dendrœca townsendi (Nutt.) Bd. B 191. C 73. R 108.
Townsend's Warbler.

107. H. cē-lā′-tă. Lat. *celatus*, concealed, from *celo;* the orange color of the crown being hidden.

108. H. c. lū-tēs′-cēns. Lat. inceptive verb *lūtesco*, present participle *lūtescens*, from *lūteus*, yellow; from *lūtum*, an herb used in dyeing yellow. There is actually no such verb as *lūtesco*, the describer of the species having apparently mistaken *lŭtesco*, I grow muddy, become miry, for a supposed *lūtesco*, I grow yellow, by some confounding of *lŭteus*, muddy, loamy (hence possibly clay-colored or yellowish) with *lūteus*, golden-yellow. The bright yellowness of the bird in comparison with *H. celata* being its prime characteristic, the propriety of assuming the derivation to be from *lūtum*, and hence writing *lūtescens*, from a supposed *lūtesco*, is obvious.

A form lately distinguished by Ridgway, Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., iv, 1872, p. 457.

109. H. pĕr-ĕ-grī′-nă. Lat. *peregrinus*, wandering, alien, exotic, that comes from foreign parts; from *per*, through, and *ager*, a field or land; literally, "across country."

110. Peū-cē′-dră-mŭs ŏl-ī-vā′-cĕ-ŭs. Gr. πεύκη, a pine-tree, and δραμεῖν, 2d aorist infinitive, from τρέχω, I run. The allusion is to the pine-creeping habits of the bird. N. B. Many genera are compounded from the same root, and spelled either *-dramus* or *-dromus*. Either is correct. — Lat. *olivaceus*, pertaining to the olive; in this case, in color, *olivaceous*.

Not in the orig. ed. Since discovered in Arizona by H. W. Henshaw.

111. Dēn-droē′-că aēs-tī′-vă [dayndrwaykah aysteevah]. Gr. δένδρον, a tree, and οἰκέω, I inhabit; οἶκος, a habitation. The word was originally compounded *Dendroica* by G. R. Gray: later emended as above. The full form would be *Dendrœcetes*, like *Poœcetes*, *Nephœcetes* (οἰκητής, an inhabitant). — Lat. *æstiva*, adjective from *æstas*, the summer season; *æstus*, heat, ardor (Gr. αἴθω, I burn). Notice the long accented penult.

112. D. vĭr′-ēns [pronounced virrayncc]. Lat. *virens*, participle present of *vireo*, I grow green.

113. D. ōc-cī-dēn-tā′-lĭs. Lat. *occidentalis*, occidental, western; that is, in the place where the sun sets; from *occido*, I fall down.

114. D. town′-sĕnd-ī. To J. K. Townsend, Esq., companion of Nuttall during his travels. The first syllable of this word represents the exact pronunciation of Latin *au* diphthong — like English *ow;* as if we made it *tă-ŭn-*.

115. Dendrœca chrysoparia Sel. & Salv. B —. C 74. R 106.
Golden-cheeked Warbler.

116. Dendrœca nigrescens (Towns.) Bd. B 192. C 75. R 105.
Black-throated Gray Warbler.

117. Dendrœca cœrulescens (L.) Bd. B 193. C 76. R 94.
Black-throated Blue Warbler.

118. Dendrœca cœrulea (Wils.) Bd. B 201. C 77 R 98
Coerulean Warbler.

119. Dendrœca coronata (L.) Gr. B 194. C 78. R 95.
Yellow-rumped Warbler.

120. Dendrœca auduboni (Towns.) Bd. B 195. C 79. R 96.
Audubon's Warbler.

121. Dendrœca blackburnæ (Gm.) Bd. B 196. C 80. R 102.
Blackburn's Warbler.

122. Dendrœca striata (Forst.) Bd. B 202. C 81. R 101.
Black-poll Warbler.

123. Dendrœca castanea (Wils.) Bd. B 197. C 82. R 100.
Bay-breasted Warbler.

115. D. chry-sŏ-păr-ī′-ă. Gr. χρυσός, gold, and παρειά, cheek. Greek diphthong ει becomes long *i* in Latin: hence, *-parĭa*, not *-pareia*; see also beyond, among the names of pigeons ending in *-pelĭa*.

116. D. nĭg-rēs′-cēns. Lat. *nigresco*, I grow black; an inceptive verb, present participle *nigrescens*, equivalent to being blackish, or partly black. See No. 126.

117. D. coē-rŭl-ēs′-cēns [pronounced sayrullaysaynce]. Lat. *cærulesco*, I grow blue; a coined inceptive verb from *cæruleus*, blue; this from *cælum*, the (blue) sky; compare Gr. κοῖλος, hollow, *i. e.*, the vault of heaven, and *cælare* or *celare*, to conceal, as if in a hollow place, &c. N. B. There is constant difference of orthography: either *cæ-* or *cæ-* is defensible; the former seems preferable. In English we may write indifferently *cærulean*, *cærulean*, or *cerulean*.

118. D. coē-rŭl′-ĕ-ă. See last word.

119. D. cŏr-ō-nā′-tă. Lat. *coronatus*, crowned, from *corona*, a crown, garland, or wreath. Gr. κορώνη.

120. D. aŭd′-ŭ-bŏn-ī. To John James Audubon, "the American backwoodsman," as he liked to be called.

121. D. black′-burn-aē. To Mrs. Blackburn, an English lady. Commonly written *blackburniæ*, in four syllables, with accent on the antepenult; more correctly as above. Diacritical marks are futile in such a case as this; the English name is never pronounced blark-boorn, as it would be according to rule for the quantity of the vowels in Latin.

122. D. strĭ-ā′-tă. Lat. participial adjective from *strio*, I furrow, channel, flute, groove, striate, stripe; *stria*, substantive, a furrow, stripe, &c.

123. D. cās-tăn′-ĕ-ă. Lat. *castanea*, a chestnut; in allusion to the bay or chestnut color. The word is a noun, but is constantly used adjectivally. Gr. κάστανον, the nut of Castana, a city of Thessaly.

124. Dendrœca pennsylvanica (L.) Bd. B 200. C 83. R 99.
Chestnut-sided Warbler.

125. Dendrœca maculosa (Gm.) Bd. B 204. C 84. R 97.
Black-and-Yellow Warbler.

126. Dendrœca tigrina (Gm.) Bd. B 206. C 85. R 90.
Cape May Warbler.

127. Dendrœca discolor (V.) Bd. B 210. C 86. R 114.
Prairie Warbler.

128. Dendrœca graciæ Coues. B —. C 87. R 104.
Grace's Warbler.

129. Dendrœca dominica (L.) Bd. B 209. C 88. R 103.
Yellow-throated Warbler.

130. Dendrœca dominica albilora Bd. B —. C 88*a*. R 103*a*.
White-cheeked Warbler.

131. Dendrœca kirtlandi Bd. B 205. C 89. R 110.
Kirtland's Warbler.

132. Dendrœca palmarum (Gm.) Bd. B 208. C 90. R 113.
Yellow Red-poll Warbler.

124. D. pĕnn-sȳl-vā′-nĭ-că. An adjective coined from *sylranus*, sylvan, this from *sylva*, which is sibilated and digammated from Gr. ὕλη = (σ)υλϜη, a wood; preceded by the name of William Penn; "Penn's woods." The modern use of the *y* is less correct than *i* would be. The whole word would preferably be written *pensilvanica*, as it is in some ornithological works of the last century.

125. D. mă-cŭl-ō′-să. Lat. *maculosus*, spotted or full of spots; *macula*, a spot.

126. D. tĭg-rī′-nă. Lat. *tigrinus*, striped (like a tiger, *tigris*, Gr. τίγρις). The quantity of the antepenult is doubtful, perhaps common. By ordinary rule, it is long, and *Tigris* makes the final spondee of some hexameter lines. On the other hand, the combination of a mute or *f* and a liquid does not neeessarily lengthen a preceding vowel in prose; and some other combinations of consonants also permit the vowel to remain short, in cases of Greek words, as *Cȳcnus* or *Cўgnus*. We leave it short, as usually heard. — *Perissoglossa*, a generic name now often used for this species, is the Gr. περισσός and γλῶσσα, in allusion to the peculiarity of the laciniate tongue.

127. D. dĭs′-cŏl-ŏr. Lat. *discolor* (post-classic), party-colored; opposed to *concolor*, whole-colored.

128. D. grā′-cĭ-aē. To Mrs. Charles A. Page, *née* Grace Darling Coues, the author's sister. Would more strictly be written *gratiæ* (Lat. *gratia*, grace, favor, thanks).

129. D. dŏm-ĭn′-ĭ-că. Lat. *dominicus*, relating to the lord or master of the household, *dominus; domus*, a house. So, to *dominate*, to have *dominion*. The application is here to the West Indian island named originally Hayti, then San Domingo. The bird was early described from that locality.

130. D. d. āl-bĭ-lō′-ră. Lat. *albus*, white, and *lorum*, the lore or cheek. See *Parula*, No. 94.

131. D. kirt′-land-ī. To Dr. Jared P. Kirtland, of Ohio. See remarks under *D. blackburnæ*.

132. D. pāl-mā′-rŭm. Lat. *palmarum*, of the palms, genitive plural of *palma*, a palm.

133. Dendrœca palmarum hypochrysea Ridg. B —. C —. R 113*a*. (?)
Yellow-bellied Red-poll Warbler.

134. Dendrœca pinus (Bartr.) Bd. B 198. C 91. R 111.
Pine-creeping Warbler.

135. Siurus auricapillus (L.) Sw. B 186. C 92. R 115.
Golden-crowned Thrush.

136. Siurus nævius (Bodd.) Coues. B 187. C 93. R 116.
Water Thrush.

137. Siurus nævius notabilis Grinnell. B —. C —. R 116*a*. (?)
Wyoming Water Thrush.

138. Siurus motacilla (V.) Bp. B 188. C 94. R 117.
Large-billed Water Thrush.

139. Oporornis agilis (Wils.) Bd. B 174. C 95. R 118.
Connecticut Warbler.

140. Oporornis formosa (Wils.) Bd. B 175. C 96. R 119.
Kentucky Warbler.

133. D. p. hy̆-pō-chrȳ′-sĕ-ă. Gr. ὑπό, becoming Lat. *hypo-*, under, below, beneath, and χρύσεος, golden; referring to the under parts of this variety, which are yellower than those of *palmarum*. Properly, *hypo-* in such connection simply diminishes the force of the adjective; *hypoleucus*, *hypochryseus*, meaning whit*ish*, yellow*ish*; but the present is an established usage in ornithology.

Not in the orig. ed. — Since described by Ridgway, Bull. Nutt. Club, i, 1876, p. 84.

134. D. pī′-nŭs. See *Helminthophaga pinus*, No. 98.

135. Sī-ū′-rŭs aūr-ĭ-căp-īl′-lŭs. Gr. σείω, I wave or brandish, and οὖρα, tail. The word is precisely equivalent to Lat. *motacilla*, French *hochequeue*, English *wagtail*. It was originally and has since commonly been written *Seiurus*. (See Coues, Bull. Nuttall Club, ii, no. 2, 1877, p. 29.) We keep the *i* long as representing Gr. ει. — Lat. *aurum*, gold, and *capillus*, hair; golden-haired. (See Coues, ibid., p. 30.) See also *Lophophanes*, No. 42, and *Parus*, No. 44.

136. S. naē′-vĭ-ŭs. Lat. *nævus*, a birth-mark, nevus, or spot; whence *nævius*, so marked, or, in general, spotted in any way.

137. S. n. nŏ-tā′-bĭ-lĭs. Lat. *notabilis*, notable, from *nota*, a note, and the termination *-bilis*.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. Later described by R. Ridgway, from Grinnell's MS., in Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, 1880, p. 12. Very doubtful.

138. S. mō-tă-cīl′-lă. See *Motacilla*, No. 86.

139. Ŏp-ōr-ōr′-nĭs ă′-gĭ-lĭs. Gr. ὀπώρα, the autumn, and ὄρνις, a bird; in allusion to the abundance of the species in the fall, in comparison with its scarcity in the spring. — Lat. *agilis*, agile, from *ago*, I act; literally, do-able, that is, act-ive; the adjectival termination being simply applied to the root of the verb, both in Latin and English.

140. O. fōr-mō′-să. Lat. *formosa*, beautiful; primitively, in the sense of shapely, well-formed, in good or full proportion; *forma*, form. So said of Juno, in whose "lofty mind" remained *judicium Paridis, spretæque injuria formæ, h. e.*, of her slighted *beauty*. Verg., Æn., i, 27.

141. Geothlypis trichas (L.) Cab. B 170. C 97. R 122.
Maryland Yellow-throat.

142. Geothlypis philadelphia (Wils.) Bd. B 172. C 98. R 120.
Mourning Warbler.

143. Geothlypis macgillivrayi (Aud.) Bd. B 173. C 99. R 121.
Macgillivray's Warbler.

144. Icteria virens (L.) Bd. B 176. C 100. R 123.
Yellow-breasted Chat.

145. Icteria virens longicauda (Lawr.) Coues. B 177. C 100*a*. R 123*a*.
Long-tailed Chat.

146. Myiodioctes mitratus (Gm.) Aud. B 211. C 101. R 124.
Hooded Flycatching Warbler.

141. Gĕ-ōth'-ly-pĭs trĭch'-ăs. Gr. γῆ or γέα, the earth, and Θλυπίς, "a proper name." — Gr. θρίξ, genitive τριχός, hair; there is also the actual word τριχάς, for some kind of a thrush, occurring in Aristotle. Some take the τριχάς of Aristotle to be the bird named by Linnæus *Turdus pilaris*, *i. e.*, the hairy thrush; but Sundevall reasonably identifies it with *T. musicus*. Of course it had originally nothing to do with the present species, to which Linnæus applied the term *trichas* in 1766. — Cabanis coined *Geothlypis* in 1847, simply explaining Θλυπίς as a "proper name." The meaning of the term is obscure, but we think it may be explained, considering that θλυπίς is the same as θραυπίς, which latter occurs in Aristotle as the name of some conirostral granivorous bird never satisfactorily identified. Sundevall says θραυπίς „würde in einigen codices Θλυπίς (Thlypis) geſchrieben"; and the identity of the two words appears to be established, seeing that θλάω, I break, bruise, crush, whence θλαυπίς, has the same meaning as θραύω, whence θραυπίς. (See Aristoph., Av. 466.) In each case the name is that of a bird considered as granivorous — as a *seed-eater*, *i. e.*, *seed-breaker*, ſamenfreſſender, *coccothraustes*, σπορο-θλάστης, κ.τ.λ. But the name, though thus perfectly explicable, is very badly chosen to designate a strictly insectivorous species, its only pertinence being in *geo-*, signifying the humility of this bird of brake and briar.

142. G. phĭl-ă-dēl'-phĭ-ă. Named for the "city of brotherly love." Gr. φιλέω, I love, ἀδελφός, brother; the latter from ἀ connective (for ἅμα) and δελφύς, the womb, that is, having one mother. But the compound itself, *Philadēl'phĭa*, is classic, as the name of a city, and there are the actual words φιλαδέλφεια, φιλαδελφία, *amor fraternus*, *charitas fraterna*. The Lat. is marked for quantity as above in the authority consulted; but some contend for the Greek accent, *philadelphī'-a*.

143. G. măc-gĭl-lĭv-rāy'-ī. To William Macgillivray, Esq., of Edinburgh, author of much of Audubon's scientific work, besides several other important treatises.

144. Ic-tĕr'-ĭ-ă vĭr'-ēns. A dialectic form, invented by Vieillot, of Gr. ἴκτερος or Lat. *icterus*; primarily, the disease jaundice; also a certain yellow bird, probably the golden oriole of Europe, by the sight of which jaundiced patients were fancied to be cured. The name was in 1760 by Brisson applied to the American orioles as a generic term, *Icterus*; and by Vieillot later, in the form *Icteria*, to the present genus. — Lat. *vĭrens*, present participle of *vireo*, I grow green.

145. I. v. lōn-gĭ-caūd'-ă [-cowda]. Lat. *longus*, long, and *cauda*, tail.

146. Mўĭ-ŏ-dĭ-ōc'-tēs mī-trā'-tŭs. Gr. μυῖα, a fly, and διώκτης, a pursuer. — Lat. *mitratus*, wearing a turban; Gr. μίτρα, a turban or other head-dress. cf. μιτόω, I weave. The word is sometimes six-syllabled, but properly reducible to five, the ўĭ, from Gr. υῖ, being slurred; the sound is that of *mwee-*, not *mī-* or *mē-*.

147. Myiodioctes pusillus (Wils.) Bp. B 213. C 102. R 125.
Green Black-capped Flycatching Warbler.

148. Myiodioctes pusillus pileolatus (Pall.) Ridg. B —. C 102*a*. R 125*a*.
Pacific Black-capped Flycatching Warbler.

149. Myiodioctes canadensis (L.) Aud. B 214, 215. C 103. R 127.
Canadian Flycatching Warbler.

150. Cardellina rubrifrons (Gir.) Scl. B —. C —. R 131.
Red-fronted Flycatching Warbler.

151. Setophaga picta Sw. B 218. C 105. R 129.
Painted Flycatching Warbler.

152. Setophaga ruticilla (L.) Sw. B 217. C 104. R 128.
American Redstart.

153. Certhiola bahamensis Reich. B 301. C 106. R 159. (!W. I.)
Bahaman Honey Creeper.

147. **M. pŭ-sīl′-lŭs.** See *Sitta*, No. 60.

148. **M. p. pī-lĕ-ŏ-lā′-tŭs.** Lat. *pileum* or *pileolum*, Gr. πῖλος, a kind of cap, a skull-cap; *pileolatus*, capped. In late days, *pileum* has become a technical word in ornithology, meaning the top of the head.

149. **M. căn-ă-dēn′-sĭs.** Latinized from Canada, with the termination *-ensis*. *Canada* is said to be the Iroquois word *Kanata*, a village or collection of huts.

150. **Cār-dēl-lī′-nă rŭb-rī′-frŏns.** Apparently an arbitrary variation from Lat. *carduelis*, a kind of finch, from *carduus*, a thistle. — Lat. *ruber*, red, and *frons*, the forehead. The pronunciation of *rubrifrons* is in question; everybody says *roo′brĭffrŏnz;* as it is not a classic word, we can only mark it by analogy with such words as *rŭbrĭco*, &c. But see above, *Dendrœca*, No. 126, in favor of *rŭb′rĭfrŏns*, as the *i* here comes before *f* and a liquid.

Not in the orig. ed. of the List; since discovered by H. W. Henshaw in New Mexico.

151. **Sē-tŏ′-phă-gă pīc′-tă.** Gr. σής, genitive σητός, an insect; and φαγεῖν, to eat. The connecting vowel *o* need not lengthen before *ph*, as this is only equivalent in force to *f*. — Lat. *pictus*, painted, pictured, here in the sense of brightly or highly colored; *pingo*, I paint, depict.

152. **S. rŭt-ĭ-cīl′-lă.** Lat. *rutilus*, reddish; for the rest see *Motacilla*, No. 86. The word is exactly equal to *redstart*, which is Anglicized from the Germ. Rothſtert or Rothſterz, all three words meaning simply *redtail*.

153. **Cēr-thĭ′-ŏ-lă bă-hă-mēn′-sĭs.** *Certhiola* is a coined diminutive of *Certhia*, which see, No. 62; we usually hear it accented on a long penult, which is certainly vicious. — *Bahamensis* is Latinized from Bahama.

In the first ed. of the Check List, this species stands as *C. flaveola*, corrected in the Appendix. If we were to use the latter, it would be *flāvŭlă*, not *flāveola*. *Certhiola* is correctly formed as a diminutive from *Certhia*, like *lineola* from *linea;* for the general rule, however, in cases when the stem ends in a consonant, we may recall the exquisite lines attributed to the death-bed of Hadrian: —

Animula vagula blandula,
Hospes comesque corporis,
Quæ nunc abibis in loca,
Pallidula rigida nudula,
Nec, ut soles, dabis jocos?

154. Pyranga rubra (L.) V. B 220. C 107. R 161.
Scarlet Tanager.

155. Pyranga æstiva (L.) V. B 221. C 108. R 164.
Summer Tanager.

156. Pyranga æstiva cooperi (Ridg.) Coues. B —. C 108*a*. R 164*a*.
Cooper's Tanager.

157. Pyranga hepatica Sw. B 222. C 109. R 163.
Hepatic Tanager.

158. Pyranga ludoviciana (Wils.) Bp. B 223. C 110. R 162.
Louisiana Tanager.

159. Hirundo erythrogastra horreorum (Bartr.) Coues. B 225. C 111. R 154.
Barn Swallow.

160. Iridoprocne bicolor (V.) Coues. B 227. C 112. R 155.
White-bellied Swallow.

161. Tachycineta thalassina (Sw.) Cab. B 228. C 113. R 156.
Violet-green Swallow.

154. Py-rān′-gă rŭb′-ră. The word *Pyranga* has a classic twang, as if formed in part from the Gr. πῦρ, fire; but it is a barbarous word, taken from some South American dialect. Several similar combinations of letters occur in Marcgrave. Vieillot wrote it *Piranga* in 1807, and *Pyranga* in 1816. The latter has come into general use. — The English *tanager* is simply altered from the South American *tanagra* or *tangara*, both of which words occur in the older authors, the latter being in general use until Linnæus, perhaps by a misprint, gave the former currency.

155. P. aēs-tī′-vă. See *Dendrœca*, No. 111.

156. P. a. coōp′-ĕr-ī. To Dr. J. G. Cooper, of California.

157. P. hē-păt′-ī-că. Gr. ἧπαρ, genitive ἥπατος, the liver, or Lat. *hepar, hepatis*, the same; whence ἡπατικός or *hepaticus*, the direct adjective. The allusion is to the liver-colored plumage.

158. P. lū-dō-vĭ-cī-ā′-nă. See *Thryothorus*, No. 68.

159. Hĭr-ūn′-dō ĕr-ў-thrŏ-gās′-tră hōr-rĕ-ō′-rŭm. Lat. *hirundo*, a swallow, from the Gr. χελιδών, of same meaning. — Gr. ἐρυθρός, red or ruddy, and γαστήρ, the belly. — Lat. *horreum*, a barn, in the genitive plural. (On the etymology of *hirundo*, and various other, including the English, names of swallows, see Birds Col. Vall., i, 1878, p. 369.)

160. Ir-ĭ-dō-prōc′-nē bĭ′-cŏl-ŏr. Gr. Ἶρις, genitive Ἴριδος, Lat. *Iris, Iridis*, Iris, the messenger of the gods; also the rainbow; from εἴρω or ἐρῶ, to announce. The allusion is to the sheen of the plumage. Gr. Πρόκνη, or Lat. *Procne* or *Progne*, a proper name, the daughter of Pandion, fabled to have been transformed into a swallow. — Lat. *bicolor*, two-colored.

161. Tăch-ў-cĭn-ē′-tă thăl-ās′-sĭ-nă. Gr. ταχυκινητος, moving rapidly, *i. e.*, a swift runner; ταχύς, swift (θέω, to run); κινητήρ, from κινέω, to move. — Gr. θαλάσσινος, sea-green, θάλασσα, the sea, from ἅλς, the sea, or salt. Observe accentuation of *thalassina*. We keep the penult of *Tachycinē′ta* long as being Gr. η, but are not sure that it should not be transliterated *Tachycin′ĕta*.

162. Petrochelidon lunifrons (Say) Cab. B 226. C 114. R 153.
Cliff or Eave Swallow.

163. Cotile riparia (L.) Boie. B 229. C 115. R 157.
Bank Swallow.

164. Stelgidopteryx serripennis (Aud.) Bd. B 230. C 116. R 158.
Rough-winged Swallow.

165. Progne subis (L.) Bd. B 231. C 117. R 152.
Purple Martin.

166. Ampelis garrulus L. B 232. C 118. R 150.
Bohemian Waxwing.

167. Ampelis cedrorum (V.) Bd. B 233. C 119. R 151.
Cedar Waxwing.

168. Phaïnopepla nitens (Sw.) Scl. B 234. C 120. R 26.
Black Ptilogonys.

162. Pēt-rō-chĕl-ī′-dōn lū′-nĭ-frōns. Gr. *πέτρα*, a rock, and *χελιδών*, a swallow; alluding to the places where the nests are often built. — Lat. *luna*, the moon, that is, a crescent, and *frons*, the forehead or front; referring to the white frontal crescent. *Luna* is contracted from *Lucina*, a proper name, epithet of Juno, from *luceo*, I shine; *lux*, light.

163. Cō′-tĭ-lē rĭ-păr′-ĭ-ă. The generic name was originally written *Cotile* by Boie, afterward by him *Cotyle*. The latter orthography came into general use, the alleged etymology being *κοτύλη*, a cup, in supposed allusion to the excavations in which the bird nests. The proper orthography is *Cotile*, from *κωτιλάς*, the swallow; literally, the twitterer, babbler, prattler, from *κωτίλλω*, I prate. (See Wharton, Ibis, October, 1879, p. 451; and Coues, Bull. Nuttall Club, April, 1880, p. 96.) — Lat. *riparia*, riparian: *ripa*, the bank of a stream.

164. Stĕl-gĭ-dŏp′-tĕ-ryx sēr-rĭ-pēn′-nĭs. Gr. *στελγίς* or *στλεγγίς*, a scraper; and *πτέρυξ*, wing. — Lat. *serripennis*, saw-feathered; *serra*, a saw, *penna*, a feather. Both words mean substantially the same thing, having reference to the peculiar structure of the outer web of the first primary.

165. Prŏg′-nē sŭb′-ĭs. Lat. *Progne*; see *Iridoprocne*, No. 160. — Lat. *subis*, a word not known except as applied by Pliny to a bird said to break eagles' eggs; application in this case unknown.

166. Ăm′-pĕ-lĭs gār′-rŭ-lŭs. Gr. *ἀμπελίς*, or *ἄμπελος*, the grapevine; also, a small bird which frequented vineyards, by some conjectured to be the present species; *ἀμπελίων* also occurs as the name of a bird. — Lat. *garrulus*, garrulous, loquacious, from *garrio*, I chatter (Gr. *γηρύω* or *γαρύω*, I speak, *γῆρυς* or *γᾶρυς*, voice); also, as substantive, a jay-bird, which is the implication in this case.

167. A. cēd-rō′-rŭm. Lat. *cedrus*, genitive plural *cedrorum*, the cedar; Gr. *κέδρος*.

168. Phă-ī-nŏ-pēp′-lă nĭt′-ēns. Dr. Sclater says (Ibis, 1879, p. 223) that he formed the word from *φαεινός*, shining, and that it should be written as above, as he originally did. This, however, is merely a poetic form, from *φαείνω*, itself poetic for *φαίνω*. It would appear to be most naturally written *Phœnopepla*, like *phœnomenon*, *phœnogamous*, &c., from the same source; but if the orthography *Phaïnopepla*, in five syllables, be preserved, it can be easily defended. Gr. *πέπλα*, poetic plural of *πέπλος*, a robe. — Lat. *nitens*, present participle from *niteo*, I shine.

169. Myiadestes townsendi (Aud.) Cab. B 235. C 121. R 25.
Townsend's Flycatching Thrush.

170. Vireo olivaceus (L.) V. B 240. C 122. R 135.
Red-eyed Greenlet.

171. Vireo flaviviridis Cass. B 241. C —. R 136.
Yellow-green Greenlet.

172. Vireo altiloquus barbatulus (Cab.) Coues. B 243. C 123. R 137.
Black-whiskered Greenlet.

173. Vireo philadelphicus Cass. B 244. C 124. R 138.
Brotherly-love Greenlet.

174. Vireo gilvus (V.) Bp. B 245. C 125. R 139.
Warbling Greenlet.

175. Vireo gilvus swainsoni Bd. B —. C 125*a*. R 139*a*.
Western Warbling Greenlet.

176. Vireo flavifrons V. B 252. C 126. R 140.
Yellow-throated Greenlet.

177. Vireo solitarius V. B 250. C 127. R 141.
Blue-headed Greenlet.

178. Vireo solitarius cassini (Xantus) Ridg. B 251. C —. R 141*a*. (?)
Cassin's Greenlet.

169. **Mȳī-ă-dēs′-tēs** [mweeadaystace] **town′-send-ī.** Gr. *μυῖα*, a fly, and *ἐδεστής*, an eater; *ἔδω*, or *ἔδομαι*, I eat; see *Myiodioctes*, No. 146. (Not to be written *Myiadectes*, as if fly-"taker," *Muscicapa*, from *μυῖα* and *δεκτής*, from *δέχομαι*). — To J. K. Townsend, from whom Audubon received many new birds, and to whom he dedicated several.

170. **Vīr′-ĕ-ō** [vīr′ryoh, not vī′reo] **ŏl-ī-vā′-cĕ-ŭs.** Lat. *vireo*, a kind of bird, from *vireo*, I am green or flourishing. — Late Lat. *olivaceus*, olive-like, olive-colored; green obscured with neutral tint; *oliva*, the olive, from *olea*, Gr. *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree; whence *oleum*, Gr. *ἔλαιον*, Eng. *oil*, *oleaginous*, &c.

171. **V. flā-vī-vīr′-ī-dīs.** Lat. *flavus*, yellow, and *viridis*, green, from *vireo*. See *Auriparus*, No. 56. Commonly but wrongly written *flavoviridis*.
This species is not in the first ed. of the Check List; it has only recently been discovered in the United States, in Texas, by J. C. Merrill.

172. **V. āl-tī′-lŏ-qŭŭs bār-bā′-tŭ-lŭs.** Lat. *altus*, high, from *alo*, I bear up, sustain, and *loquus*, an adjective from *loquor*, I speak; pronounced ahlty′lockwooce, like *ventri′loquist*, *grandi′loquent*, &c. — Lat. *barbatulus*, having a small beard; *barbatus*, bearded; *barba*, a beard. The allusion is to the dusky maxillary streaks.

173. **V. phĭl-ă-dēl′-phĭ-cŭs.** See *Geothlypis philadelphia*, No. 142.

174. **V. gīl′-vŭs** [*g* hard]. Lat. *gilvus*, *gilbus*, *galbus*, *helvus*, yellowish, greenish-yellow; German *gelb*, Ital. *giallo*, A. S. *gelew*, *geoluwe*; related to *fulvus*, *flavus*, &c.

175. **V. g. swaīn′-sŏn-ī.** To William Swainson.

176. **V. flā′-vī-frōns.** Lat. *flavus*, yellow; *frons*, forehead. See *Auriparus*, No. 56.
Obs. — It would appear from B. C. V., i, 1878, p. 494, that the proper name of this species is **V. ōch-rŏ-leū′-cŭs** (Gm.) Coues. Gr. *ὠχρός*, *ochraceous*, yellowish, and *λευκός*, white.

177. **V. sō-lī-tā′-rī-ŭs.** Lat. *solitarius*, solitary; *solus*, alone.

178. **V. căs′-sĭn-ī.** To John Cassin, of Philadelphia, sometime the "Nestor of American ornithology"; the only ornithologist America ever produced who knew any considerable number of Old World birds. — Not in the orig. ed.; since recognized.

179. Vireo solitarius plumbeus (Coues) Allen. B —. C 127*a*. R 141*b*.
Plumbeous Greenlet.

180. Vireo vicinior Coues. B —. C 128. R 147.
Gray Greenlet.

181. Vireo noveboracensis (Gm.) Bp. B 248. C 129. R 143.
White-eyed Greenlet.

182. Vireo huttoni Cass. B 249. C 130. R 144.
Hutton's Greenlet.

183. Vireo belli Aud. B 246. C 131. R 145.
Bell's Greenlet.

184. Vireo pusillus Coues. B —. C 132. R 146.
Least Greenlet.

185. Vireo atricapillus Woodh. B 247. C 133. R 142.
Black-capped Greenlet.

186. Lanius borealis V. B 236. C 134. R 148.
Great Northern Shrike; Butcherbird.

187. Lanius ludovicianus L. B 237. C 135. R 149.
Loggerhead Shrike.

188. Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides (Sw.) Coues. B 238. C 135*a*. R 149*a*.
White-rumped Shrike.

179. V. s. plūm′-bĕ-ŭs. Lat. *plumbeus*, plumbeous, lead-colored; *plumbum*, lead.

180. V. vī-cī′-nī-ōr. Lat. comparative degree of *vicinus*, neighboring; *vicinia*, a neighborhood or vicinity; this from *vicus*, digammated from Gr. *οἶκος*, a house. The allusion is to the close resemblance of the species to others.

181. V. nŏv-ĕ-bŏr-ă-cēn′-sīs. Very late Latin for of, or pertaining to, New York; *novus*, new, and *eboracensis*, pertaining to *Eboracum*, the old name of York, England; *Noveboracum* is literally *New York*.

182. V. hŭt′-tŏn-ī. To William Hutton, of Monterey, California.

183. V. bĕl′-lī. To J. G. Bell, of New York, for many years the most skilful and most distinguished taxidermist of America.

184. V. pŭ-sīl′-lŭs. See *Sitta pusilla*, No. 60.

185. V. ā-trī-căp-īl′-lŭs. Lat. *ater, atra*, black; the opposite of *albus*. It properly means dead black, as *niger* does glossy black, which latter would have been better in this case. *Capillus*, hair of the head, from *caput*, head; whence English *capillary*, thready.

186. Lăn′-ī-ŭs bŏr-ē-ā′-lĭs. Lat. *lanius*, a butcher; from *lanio*, I rend, lacerate. See *Falco*, No. 502.— Lat. *boreas*, the north wind, *h. e.*, the north; whence *borealis*, northern.

For reason of the generic change from *Collurio* of the orig. ed. of the Check List, and for Shrikes' names in general, see Birds Colorado Valley, i, 1878, p. 537 *et seq.*

187. L. lū-dō-vī-cī-ā′-nŭs. Lat. *Ludovicus*, Louis, a proper name. The application here is to the Territory of Louisiana, formerly of great extent. See *Thryothorus*, No. 68.

188. L. ēx-cŭb-ĭ-tō-rī′-dēs. Lat. *excubitor*, a watchman, sentinel, from *ex*, out of, and *cubitor*, one who lies down, from *cubo*; *i. e.*, an out-lier. The termination of the word is the Gr. *εἶδος*, appearance or resemblance (*εἴδω*, I see). There is a difference in the orthography of the word: it has oftenest been written *excubitoroides*, and pronounced in six syllables, with the accent on the penult. But if this spelling is used, it should be *excubitoröides*,

189. Hesperophona vespertina (Coop.) Bp. B 303. C 136. R 165.
Evening Grosbeak.

190. Pinicola enucleator (L.) V. B 304. C 137. R 166.
Pine Grosbeak.

191. Pyrrhula cassini (Bd.) Tristr. B —. C 138. R 167. (!A.)
Cassin's Bullfinch.

192. Passer domesticus (L.) Koch. B —. C 187. R —. [Imp. and Nat.]
Philip Sparrow.

with the diæresis over the *i*, and consequently making seven syllables. So long a word is therefore preferably shortened by omitting the connecting vowel *o;* which, with the usual change of Gr. *εῖ* to long *i* in Latin, gives the above spelling and pronunciation. The full number of letters in the compound is *excubitorieides.*

189. Hēs-pĕr-ŏ-phō′-nă vēs-pēr-tī′-nă. Gr. *ἑσπέρα,* Hesperus, the west, the place of sunset (*χώρα,* region, being understood); hence, the evening; and *φωνή,* the voice; *φωνέω,* I speak; *φάω, φημί,* related to *φαίνω,* &c. — Lat. *Vespertinus,* pertaining to the evening, *Vesperus* being the same as *Hesperus.* — The genus-name is universally written *Hesperiphona,* as Bonaparte originally spelled it, but the above is certainly correct, as it is pure Greek for what *Vesperisona* would be the Latin of. The pleonastic name signalizes a belief, formerly entertained, that the bird sings chiefly at evening. — *Grosbeak* or *grossbeak* is corrupted from the Fr. *grosbec,* thick-bill.

190. Pī-nī′-cŏ-lă ē-nū-clē-ā′-tŏr. Lat. *pinus,* a pine, and *incola,* an inhabitant, from *colo,* I cultivate; formed like many other words in *-cola,* as *saxicola, agricola,* &c. — Lat. *enucleator,* one who "shells out," or enucleates; from *enucleo,* I take out the kernel; *nucleus,* the nucleus or kernel, this from *nux,* a nut. The two words indicate the characteristic habitat and habit of the bird.

191. Pȳr′-rhŭ-lă căs′-sĭn-ī. Lat. *pyrrhula,* a bullfinch; a diminutive of *Pyrrhus,* a proper name; Gr. *πυῤῥός,* fiery-red, from *πῦρ,* fire; in allusion to the bright color of the bird. — To John Cassin.

It is still uncertain what relation this bird may best be considered to bear to the Old World form *P. coccinea,* as no Alaskan specimens, since the type, have been forthcoming. We give it as it stands in the body of the orig. ed. of the Check List.

Note. — Another species of this genus has lately been reported from Greenland by Kumlein (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 15, p. 74; 1879); but the case remains very dubious.

192. Pās′-sĕr dŏm-ēs′-tĭ-cŭs. Many interesting words are grouped about this ubiquitous bird, which has been named in nearly or quite all civilized languages; some of them may be here noticed. — 1. *Passer domesticus,* literally "house sparrow," is itself a very old Latin biblionym, though used for less than a century as a technical term. *Passer* is good Latin for sparrow, and particularly for this very species, which is said to have been noted, if not named, for its salacity; but the etymology of this word is unknown to us, as it also appears to be to the authors of several lexicons; one says *passer* for *padser,* from *pando,* I spread. *Passer* seems to have become of general signification, almost as broad as English "bird" or "fowl." The Ital. is *passera, passere, passara,* and this language also had *passer domesticus* in *passara cazarenga.* The word passes directly into the Fr. *passerat, passereau,* and to the Eng. technical adjective *passerine,* sparrow-like; while the Span. *paxaro* (as if *pacsaro*) or *pajaro* is apparently the same. — 2. The Gr. name for this species was *στρουθός,* in Aristotle; which in modern technic has become, in the form *struthio,* the name of the ostrich, *Struthio camelus L.,* and has given our Eng. adjective *struthious,* ostrich-like. The actual application to the ostrich, however, dates back to Aristotle, whose *στρουθός ὁ ἐν Λιβύη,* or Libyan fowl, was the ostrich — like the Lat. *passer marinus, i. q.,* the bird brought from over the sea. — 3. The Gr. word *πυργίτης,* from *πύργος,* a tower, and meaning a dweller in the tower, has been of late years used to some

193. Passer montanus (L.). B —. C —. R —. [Imp. and Nat.]
European Tree Sparrow.

194. Carpodacus purpureus (Gm.) Gr. B 305. C 139. R 168.
Purple Finch.

195. Carpodacus cassini Bd. B 307. C 140. R 169.
Cassin's Purple Finch.

196. Carpodacus frontalis (Say) Gr. B 308. C 141. R 170.
Crimson-fronted Finch; House Finch; Burion.

extent as the generic name, under the form *Pyrgita:* though having originally no reference to the species whatever, it is a very apt designation of a bird which nests so habitually about buildings. — 4. The word *Fringilla*, one of a large group, giving name to the Finch family, *Fringillidæ*, and to the English adjective *fringilline*, is the origin of the word *finch* itself; though it is only for about a century that it has had any thing to do with the present species. *Fringilla* is the Latin name of the same bird that the Greeks called σπίζα or σπίζη, *spiza*, the *F. cælebs* L., English Chaffinch. *Fringilla* or *fringuilla* has been derived by some from *frango*, I break, as the bird does seeds (just as we have in Gr. θλυπίς or θραυπίς). But its etymology appears when we regard the non-nasalized form *frigilla*, from *frigutio* or *frigultio* (= *fringutio* or *fringultio*, formed like *singultio*, I hiccup), I twitter, chirp, stammer; these words being themselves lengthened from *frigulo*, I croak, as a crow, and this from *frigo*, I squeak, squeal. (Cf. Gr. φρύγω, and the actual φρυγίλος, the name of a bird in Aristophanes, and source of the modern genus *Fregilus*, a jackdaw. The idea seems to be some short sharp sound, as the hissing, sizzling of something cooking, — *frigo* or φρύγω, I cook.) *Fringilla* reappears in several Italian forms, from two of which two series of words branch off; from such as *fringuello*, *frinco*, are derived, with loss of the *r*, Germ. finck, finf, and Eng. *finch;* while from such as *frinsone* we pass through *grinson, quinson, pinson*, or later Fr. *pinçon* to Eng. *spink*, a name of *F. cælebs*. — 5. An entirely different set of words gives the pedigree of modern Eng. *sparrow*, back from which we pass to *sparrowe*, or *sparowe*, or *sparwe*, Gothic *sparwa* or *sparva*, A. S. *spearwa;* related forms being *spörr, spar, sper, spurr, spurv, sparf, spatz, sperg, sperk, sperlingk*, round again to the present Germ. sperling or haussperling, *housesparrow, passer domesticus*. — 6. Eng. *sparrow* also curiously leads us back again to Latin, through such a form as *sparva*, Latinized as *sparrius;* so, also, *Falco sparverius, i. q. fringillarius*, σπιζίας, Fr. *espervier* or *épervier, anglicè* sparrow-hawk. — 7. There is said to be an old Flemish name *mousche* for this bird, which may not improbably connect with O. Fr. *moucet, moisson*. — 8. The present Fr. is *moineau*, or *moineau franc*, or *moineau de ville*. — 9. Several languages have applied cant names to this sturdy vulgarian; Span. *gorrion*, thief, rogue, scamp; Fr. *gamin;* American *tramp, hoodlum*. — 10. An onomatopœia as interesting as *Fringilla* itself has arisen from the sharp, abrupt, dissyllabic note. This is represented by the syllables *yellop* (cf. Gr. ἐλλόπ-ος), *yellup*, or *phyllup*, easily becoming *Philip*. Early in the sixteenth century appear the "Boke of Phyllup Sparrowe" and the "Praise of Philip Sparrow"; and this name is Shakspearian.

Introduced, but now thoroughly naturalized everywhere.

193. P. mōn-tā′-nŭs. Lat. *montanus*, of mountains.

Not in the orig. ed.; since introduced from Europe, and naturalized in some places.

194. Cär-pŏ′-dă-cŭs pūr-pŭr′-ĕ-ŭs. Gr. καρπός, a fruit, and δάκος, from δάκνω, I bite; 2d aorist ἔδακον, or δάκον. — Lat. *purpureus*, purple; Gr. πορφύρεος, English porphyry, &c.; cf. πυρφόρος (πῦρ, φέρω) the fire-bearer, an epithet of Prometheus. — The quantity of the penult is in question; we usually hear *carpodā′-cus* in this country; but *carpŏ′-ducus* is preferable.

195. C. căs′-sĭn-ī. To John Cassin.

196. C. frŏn-tā′-lĭs. Lat. *frontalis*, relating to the forehead; *frons*, forehead, front.

197. Carpodacus frontalis rhodocolpus (Cab.) Ridg. B —. C 141*a*. R 170*a*.
Rose-breasted Finch.

198. Loxia leucoptera Gm. B 319. C 142. R 173.
White-winged Crossbill.

199. Loxia curvirostra americana (Wils.) Coues. B 318. C 143. R 172.
Common American Crossbill.

200. Loxia curvirostra mexicana (Strickl.) Coues. B —. C 143*a*. R 172*a*.
Mexican Crossbill.

201. Leucosticte atrata Ridg. B —. C —. R 176.
Ridgway's Rosy Finch.

202. Leucosticte australis Allen. B —. C —. R 177.
Allen's Rosy Finch.

203. Leucosticte tephrocotis Sw. B 322. C 144. R 175.
Swainson's Rosy Finch.

204. Leucosticte tephrocotis litoralis (Bd.) Coues. B —. C — R 175*a*.
Baird's Rosy Finch.

197. C. f. rhŏ-dŏ-cōl′-pŭs. Gr. *ῥόδον*, the rose, and *κόλπος*, the breast; in allusion to the rose-red color of that part.

The form *C. f. hæmorrhous*, given in the orig. ed. of the Check List, is the Mexican race; the above should replace No. 141*a*.

198. Lōx′-ĭ-ă leū-cōp′-tĕ-ră. Gr. *λοξίας*, an epithet of Apollo, whose oracles were sometimes obscure or equivocal; from *λοξός*, oblique, devious, deviating from a straight line; very pertinent to the Crossbill. — Gr. *λευκός*, white, and *πτερόν*, wing.

199. L. cūr-vĭ-rōs′-tră. Lat. *curvus*, curved; and *rostrum*, bill. In this and numberless similar cases of a noun compounded with an antecedent adjective, the whole word is treated as an adjective, capable of inflection according to gender. Thus *curvirostra* is as if *curvirostter* or *curvirostr-us, -a, -um*. So we even find *longicaud-us, -a, -um*, like *auricom-us, -a, -um*, and the Vergilian *centiman-us, -a, -um*. In such a case as the present, the adjectival form *curvirostris* (like *-ventris*) might be more elegant. But *curvirostra* has the sanction of several centuries' use as a noun, having apparently been invented as a Latin synonym of *Loxia*; it is not, however, classic. Other synonyms are *crucirostra, crucifera, cruciata*; Fr. *Bec-croisé*, Germ. Kreutzschnabel, &c.

200. L. c. mēx-ĭ-cā′-nă. Lat. *mexicana*, of Mexico. See *Sialia*, No. 28.

201. Leū-cō-stĭc′-tē ā-trā′-tă. Gr. *λευκός*, white, and *στικτή*, variegated; from *στίζω*, I puncture, brand, or mark. — Lat. *atrata*, blackened; a participial adjective, from an obsolete or rather hypothetical verb *atro*.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List; described from Colorado by Ridgway, Amer. Sportsm., iv, No. 16, p. 241, July 18, 1874.

202. L. aūs-trā′-lĭs. Lat. *australis*, southern; from *auster*, the south wind, hot and dry; this from Gr. *αὔω*, I dry up or parch.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List, as then not supposed valid.

203. L. tēph-rŏ-cō′-tĭs. Gr. *τεφρός*, gray, ashy, from *τέφρα*, ashes; and *οὖς*, genitive *ὠτός*, the ear; the connective consonant *c* being introduced for euphony.

204. L. t. lĭ-tŏr-ā′-lĭs. Lat. *litoralis*, littoral; from *litus*, the shore, of sea, lake, or river. The word is commonly written *littoralis*, but preferably as above.

Not in the first ed. of the Check List, as not then supposed to be valid.

205. Leucosticte griseinucha (Brandt) Bd. B 323. C 144*a*. R 174.
Brandt's Rosy Finch.

206. Leucosticte arctoa (Pall.) Bp. B 324. C 145. R —.
Pallas's Rosy Finch.

207. Ægiothus linaria (L.) Cab. B 320. C 146, 146*a*. R 179.
Common Red-poll.

208. Ægiothus linaria holboelli (Brehm) Coues. B —. C —. R 179*a*. (?)
Holböll's Red-poll.

209. Ægiothus hornemanni (Holb.) Coues. B 321. C —. R 178. (G.)
Greenland Mealy Red-poll.

210. Ægiothus exilipes Coues. B —. C 146*b*. R 178*a*.
American Mealy Red-poll.

211. Linota flavirostris brewsteri (Ridg.) Coues. B —. C 147. R 180. (?)
Brewster's Linnet.

205. L. grĭs-ĕĭ-nū′-chă. Lat. *griseus*, gray, and *nucha*, the nape or scruff of the neck. Neither part of the word is classic; *griseus* is Latinized from such a word as seen in Fr. *gris*, Ital. *griso*, English *grisly*; and *nucha*, a technical word in ornithology, is Latinized from Fr. *nuque*, the nape (A. S. *cnœp*, a knob, knoll), which is the same as Gaelic *cnoc*, Welsh *cnwc*. *Nape* is thus closely related to *neck* itself; A. S. *hnecca*, Dan. *nakke*, Dutch *nak* or *nek*, Germ. nacken, &c.

206. L. ārc-tō′-ă. Gr. ἄρκτος, a bear; also, the constellation; hence, the north; adjective ἀρκτῷος, same as ἀρκτικός, northern, whence Lat. *arctous* and *arcticus*, of same signification.

207. Aēg-ĭ′-ŏ-thŭs lī-nā′-rĭ-ă. Gr. Αἰγίοθος, given by Cabanis as a proper name: supposably derived from αἰγίς, a goat-skin, or ægis, and τίθημι, to put or place, as if the shield-bearer, like Ægisthus. The application is far from being evident. The word is probably only another form of αἴγιθος, the name of an unknown bird, occurring in Aristotle, Hist. ix. 1, conjectured by some to be this very species. — Lat. *linaria*; from *linum* (Gr. λίνον), flax; the root is seen in many words, as *line*, *linear*, *linen*, *lint*, *linnet*, &c.

208. A. l. hŏl′-boĕl-lī. To Carl v. Holböll, a Danish naturalist, chiefly known in ornithology for his researches in Greenland.

Not recognized in the first ed. of the Check List.

209. A. hōrn′-ĕ-măn-nī. To ——— Hornemann, who had to do with Greenland birds.

This species is not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. It is only American inasmuch as it is found in Greenland. It is absolutely confined to that country, and is the bird usually quoted as Greenlandic "*canescens*."

210. A. ēx-īl′-ĭ-pēs. Lat. *exilis* (for *exigilis*, from *exigo*), small, slender, &c., and *pes*, foot. See *Ardetta*, No. 667.

211. Lī-nō′-tă flā-vī-rōs′-trĭs brews′-tĕr-ī. See *Linaria*, above: the word is not classic, being directly Latinized from the Fr. *linotte*, one of the numberless words from *linum*, *linea*, &c. — Lat. *flavirostris*, yellow-billed. — To William Brewster, of Cambridge, Mass., an excellent ornithologist.

This is questionably North American, and questionably a good species.

212. Chrysomitris pinus (Bartr.) Bp. B 317. C 148. R 185.
Pine Linnet; American Siskin.

213. Astragalinus tristis (L.) Cab. B 313. C 149. R 181.
American Goldfinch.

214. Astragalinus lawrencii (Cass.) Coues. B 316. C 150. R 183.
Lawrence's Goldfinch.

215. Astragalinus psaltria (Say) Coues. B 314. C 151. R 182.
Arkansaw Goldfinch.

216. Astragalinus psaltria arizonæ Coues. B —. C 151*a*. R 182*a*.
Arizona Goldfinch.

212. Chrȳ-sŏ-mī′-trĭs pī′-nŭs. Gr. χρυσομίτρις, having a golden head-dress or girdle ; χρυσέος, golden, and μίτρα, a mitre. There are other forms of the word, varying in the vowels, as χρυσομίτρης and χρυσομῆτρις. The latter, which occurs in Aristotle, is translated *aurivittis* by Gaza ; as Sundwall remarks, heightening the probability that it is the same word as χρυσομίτρης, and is based upon the bright appearance of the European Goldfinch, *F. carduelis* L. — Some other names of classic origin for the Goldfinch and its relatives may be here conveniently noted. Aristotle had three species of "*Acanthophaga*" as he called them ; *i. e.*, birds living upon prickly plants ; as we should say, "thistle-birds." 1. One of these was the θραυπίς or θλυπίς, concerning which see *Geothlypis*, No. 141. 2. The χρυσομῆτρις, as just said. 3. His ἀκανθίς, which was undoubtedly the *Fringilla cannabina* L. This in Latin becomes *spinus*, of late years taken as the specific name of *F. spinus* L. — The exact Latin of "thistle-bird" is *carduelis*, occurring in Pliny ; it is from *carduus*, a thistle, and reappears in numerous shapes ; as Ital. *carduello, cardello ; carduelino, cardellino* (compare *Cardellina*, No. 150), and also *gardello* and *gardellino ;* Fr. *chardonneret*, &c. Aristotle speaks of the *sharp* voice of his ἀκανθίς — λιγυρά ; whence *ligurinus*, another of the many names for birds of this kind. So have we later derived *siskin* from the sharp note ; Swedish *siska*, Dutch *sijsken*, Germ. zeisig, Polish *czyz*, &c. — Another Greek name for some kind of thistle-bird, perhaps the European Goldfinch, is ἀστραγαλῖνος, in 1850 applied by Cabanis to the American Goldfinch, as a generic term : see next word. — Lat. *pinus*, a pine-tree.

213. As-trăg-ă-lī′-nŭs trīs′-tĭs. Gr. ἀστραγαλῖνος is given by Cabanis as the word, and as a name of a thistle-bird ; it is evidently an adjectival form from ἀστράγαλος, a die, one of the ankle-bones, and also, in Dioscorides, the name of some kind of plant ; whence the modern botanical genus *Astragalus*. The original application of ἀστραγαλῖνος is undoubtedly to some bird that lived upon, or frequented, the plant in mention, its recent transference to an American Goldfinch being of course arbitrary. When the present species was first described it was called *chardonneret de l'Amérique, i. e., carduelis americana :* see No. 212. — Lat. *tristis*, sad, in allusion to the plaintive cry of the bird.

214. A. lāw-rĕn′-cī-ī. To George N. Lawrence, of New York, the eminent ornithologist.

215. A. psāl′-trĭ-ă. See explanation of *Psaltriparus*, No. 53. *Psaltria* is not a Lat. adj. to be made agreeable in gender with *Astragalinus*, but a Greek noun, ψάλτρια, signifying a female lutist. "Arkansaw" is not, as it would seem to be, "Kansas" with a prefix, nor is it the name by which the aborigines of that country knew themselves ; nor is "Kansas" the right name of any tribe of Indians. The meaning of neither of these words is known. "Arkansaw" is preferable to Arkansas, as nearer the original "Arkanso."

216. A. p. ă-rĭ-zō′-naē. Named after the Territory of Arizona, where discovered in 1864. See *Peucæa*, No. 253.

217. Astragalinus psaltria mexicanus (Sw.) Coues. B 315. C 151*b*. R 182*b*.
Mexican Goldfinch.

218. Astragalinus notatus (Du Bus) Coues. B 310. C —. R 184. (!M.)
Black-headed Goldfinch.

219. Plectrophanes nivalis (L.) Meyer. B 325. C 152. R 186.
Snow Bunting; Snowflake.

220. Centrophanes lapponicus (L.) Kaup. B 326. C 153. R 187.
Lapland Longspur.

221. Centrophanes pictus (Sw.) Cab. B 327. C 154. R 188.
Painted Longspur.

222. Centrophanes ornatus (Towns.) Cab. B 328, 329. C 155. R 189.
Chestnut-collared Longspur.

223. Rhynchophanes maccowni (Lawr.) Bd. B 330. C 156. R 190.
Maccown's Longspur.

224. Passerculus bairdi (Aud.) Coues. B 331. C 157, 157*bis*. R 191.
Baird's Savanna Sparrow.

217. A. p. mēx-ī-cā′-nă. Lat. *mexicanus*, of Mexico. See *Sialia*, No. 28.

218. A. nŏt-ā′-tŭs. Lat. *notatus*, noted, marked; *noto*, I make note of. In allusion to the distinction between this species and *C. magellanicus*.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. Said by Audubon to have been actually taken in Kentucky. (?)

219. Plēc-trŏ′-phă-nēs nĭv-ā′-lĭs. The Gr. πλήκτρον, or Lat. *plectrum*, was an instrument for striking the lyre, from πλήσσω, I strike; also used for a quill, a spur, &c.; the meaning in this case is the hind claw of the bird, which is remarkably long and straight. The rest of the word is from φαίνω, to appear, to seem, &c., the claw in mention being likened to the instrument spoken of. Obs. There is continual difference in opinion respecting the pronunciation of this and similar words, according to whether we consider them as Greek or as Latin. The rule in Greek would retain the accent upon the root of each word entering into the composition, giving *Plec′-tro-pha′′-nes*. But in Latinizing it is allowable, and indeed preferable, to accent as above; as we have also done in the cases of *Helmintho′phaga*, *Lopho′phanes*, &c. The gender of the many coined words ending in *-phanes* is practically in question among ornithologists; we make them masculine.

220. Cēn-trŏ′-phă-nēs lāp-pŏn′-ī-cŭs. Gr. κέντρον, a prick, nail, claw, &c., from κεντέω, I prick or goad. The reference, as in the case of *Plectrophanes*, is to the long hind claw. See *Plectrophanes*. — Lat. *lapponicus*, pertaining to Lapland, formerly Lapponia.

221. C. pīc′-tŭs. Lat. *pictus*, painted, from *pingo*, I paint or ornament; in allusion to the variegated colors.

222. C. ōr-nā′-tŭs. Lat. *ornatus*, adorned, decorated, from *orno*, I ornament.

223. Rhȳn-chŏ′-phă-nēs măc-cŏwn′-ī. Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, muzzle, beak, and φαίνω; in allusion to the large bill. See *Plectrophanes*. — To Capt. J. P. McCown, then of the U. S. Army.

224. Pās-sēr′-cŭ-lŭs baird′-ī. Lat. *passerculus*, a little sparrow; diminutive of *passer*. — To Spencer F. Baird, long time the leader in North American ornithology.

Centronyx ochrocephalus, No. 157 *bis* of the first ed., is this species in fall plumage.

225. Passerculus princeps Mayn. B —. C 158. R 192.
Ipswich Savanna Sparrow.

226. Passerculus sandvicensis (Gm.) Bd. B 333. C 159*b*. R 193.
Sandwich Savanna Sparrow.

227. Passerculus sandvicensis savana (Wils.) Ridg. B 332. C 159. R 193*a*.
Common Savanna Sparrow.

228. Passerculus sandvicensis anthinus (Bp.) Coues. B 334. C 159*a*. R 194.
Pipit Savanna Sparrow.

229. Passerculus sandvicensis alaudinus (Bp.) Ridg. B 335. C —. R 193*b*.
Lark Savanna Sparrow.

230. Passerculus rostratus (Cass.) Bd. B 336. C 160. R 196.
Beaked Savanna Sparrow.

231. Passerculus guttatus Lawr. B —. C 160*a*. R 195.
St. Lucas Savanna Sparrow.

232. Pocœcetes gramineus (Gm.) Bd. B 337. C 161. R 197.
Bay-winged Bunting; Grass Finch.

233. Pocœcetes gramineus confinis Bd. B —. C 161*a*. R 197*a*.
Western Grass Finch.

234. Coturniculus passerinus (Wils.) Bp. B 338. C 162. R 198.
Yellow-winged Sparrow.

225. P. prĭn′-cēps. Lat. *princeps*, first, principal; from *primus*, first, and *-ceps*.

226. P. sānd-vĭ-cēn′-sĭs. Named after Sandwich Island, one of the Kurile or Aleutian Archipelago.

227. P. s. să-vā′-nă. Properly Span. *sabana* or *savana*, anglicized savanna or savannah, a meadow. As a quasi-Latin word, it should have but one *n*, as in the Spanish. The quantity of the penult is marked by the general rule for accentuation in Spanish, that words ending in a vowel have the accent on the penult.

228. P. s. ān-thī′-nŭs. Arbitrarily formed from *anthus*, a pipit, which see, No. 89.

229. P. s. ăl-aūd-ī′-nŭs. Arbitrarily formed from Lat. *alauda*, a lark; this from the Celtic *al*, high, and *aud*, song.

Not in the orig. ed., as then not recognized as valid.

230. P. rōs-trā′-tŭs. Lat. *rostratus*, beaked, *i. e.*, having a large beak; *rostrum*, a beak; this from *rodo*, to gnaw, corrode, &c.

231. P. gūt-tā′-tŭs. Lat. *guttatus*, spotted, speckled; from *gutta*, a drop; as if marked with droppings.

232. Pŏ-oē′-cĕ-tēs grā-mĭn′-ĕ-ŭs. Gr. *πόα, ποία, πόη, ποίη*, grass, herbage; and *οἰκέτης*, an inhabitant; from *οἶκος*, a dwelling. The orthography of this word has been unsettled: it was first written *Poocœtes* by Baird in 1858, and has since been variously spelled. The stem of the first word is *πο*, giving *po-*; and *οἰκέτης* becomes in Latin *œcetes;* the above form seems eligible, as first emended by Sclater in 1859. It may be susceptible, but not preferably, of further contraction into *Pœcetes*. — Lat. *gramineus*, grassy, figuratively applied to a bird that lives much in the grass; *gramen*, grass.

233. P. g. cōn-fī′-nĭs. Lat. *confinis*, like *affinis*, allied to, &c.; *con*, with, and *finis*, the boundary, limit, edge, or end of a thing.

234. Cō-tūr-nĭ′-cŭ-lŭs pās-sĕr-ī′-nŭs. Arbitrary diminutive of *coturnix*, a quail; said to be so called from the resemblance of the sound of its voice to the sound of the word. — *Passerinus*, an arbitrary adjective from *passer*, a sparrow; sparrowlike.

235. Coturniculus passerinus perpallidus Ridg. B —. C 162*a*. R 198*a*.
Bleached Yellow-winged Sparrow.

236. Coturniculus henslowi (Aud.) Bp. B 339. C 163. R 199.
Henslow's Sparrow.

237. Coturniculus lecontii (Aud.) Bp. B 340. C 164. R 200.
Le Conte's Sparrow.

238. Ammodramus maritimus (Wils.) Sw. B 342. C 165. R 202.
Seaside Finch.

239. Ammodramus maritimus nigrescens Ridg. B —. C 165*a*. R 203.
Floridan Seaside Finch.

240. Ammodramus caudacutus (Wils.) Sw. B 341. C 166. R 201.
Sharp-tailed Finch.

241. Ammodramus caudacutus nelsoni Allen. B —. C —. R 201*a*.
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Finch.

242. Melospiza lincolni (Aud.) Bd. B 368. C 167. R 234.
Lincoln's Song Sparrow.

243. Melospiza palustris (Bartr.) Bd. B 369. C 168. R 233.
Swamp Song Sparrow.

244. Melospiza fasciata (Gm.) Scott. B 363. C 169. R 231.
Song Sparrow.

235. C. p. pēr-pāl′-lĭ-dŭs. Lat. *pallidus*, pallid, pale, and the intensive particle *per*.

236. C. hĕn′-slōw-ī. To Prof. J. S. Henslow, of Cambridge, Eng.

237. C. lĕ-cŏn′-tĭ-ī. To Dr. John L. Le Conte, of Philadelphia.

238. Ām-mŏ′-dră-mŭs măr-ĭt′-ĭ-mŭs. Gr. ἄμμος, sand, sea-sand; for the rest of the word, see under *Peucedramus*, No. 110. The name was originally written as above by Swainson, and we see no necessity of changing it to *Ammodromus*. It is commonly accented on the penult. — Lat. *maritimus*, maritime; *mare*, the sea.

239. A. m. nĭg-rēs′-cēns. Lat. *nigrescens*, present participle of *nigresco*, I grow black; *niger*, black.

240. A. caūd-ă-cū′-tŭs [kowdakootus not cordakewtus]. Lat. *cauda*, tail, and *acutus*, acute, sharp; *acus*, a pin or point, Gr. ἀκή or ἀκίς, whence the Lat. verb *acuo*, of which *acutus* is the perfect participle.

241. A. c. nĕl′-sŏn-ī. To E. W. Nelson, of Illinois, who discovered it near Chicago.
Not in the orig. ed. Since described by Allen, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xvii, 1875, p. 93.

242. Mĕl-ŏ-spī′-ză lĭn′-cŏl-nī. Gr. μέλος, a song, melody, and σπίζα or σπίζη, some small bird; from σπίζω, I chirp. Not to be confounded, as some writers have done, with σπιζίας, a kind of hawk. The σπίζα of Aristotle is supposed to be *Fringilla cœlebs*. — To Robert Lincoln, sometime a companion of Audubon. — In strictness, the above generic name should be pronounced *melospeedzah*; and the *l* in *lincolni* be heard.

243. M. păl-ūs′-trĭs. Lat. *palustris*, pertaining to a swamp; from *palus*, a swamp.

244. M. fās-cĭ-ā′-tă. Lat. *fasciatus*, striped; *fascis*, a bundle of fagots. The allusion is to the indistinct bands upon the tail feathers; so obsolete are they, in most cases, that it is only recently that it has been admitted that this is the species described by Gmelin. But the markings are as obvious, in some cases, as those on the tail of *Chamæa fasciata*. The species is given as *M. melodia* in the orig. ed. of the Check List.

245. Melospiza fasciata fallax (Bd.) Ridg. B 367. C 169*a*. R 231*a*.
Gray Song Sparrow.

246. Melospiza fasciata guttata (Nutt.) Ridg. B —. C 169*b*. R 231*d*.
Oregon Song Sparrow.

247. Melospiza fasciata rufina (Brandt) Ridg. B 366. C 169*c*. R 231*e*.
Rufous Song Sparrow.

248. Melospiza fasciata heermanni (Bd.) Ridg. B 364. C 169*d*. R 231*b*.
Heermann's Song Sparrow.

249. Melospiza fasciata samuelis (Bd.) Ridg. B 343, 365. C 169*e*. R 231*c*.
Samuels' Song Sparrow.

250. Melospiza cinerea (Gm.) Ridg. B —. C 169*f*. R 232.
Bischoff's Song Sparrow.

251. Peucæa æstivalis (Licht.) Cab. B 370. C 170. R 226.
Bachman's Summer Finch.

252. Peucæa æstivalis illinoensis Ridg. B —. C —. R 226*a*.
Illinois Summer Finch.

253. Peucæa æstivalis arizonæ Ridg. B —. C 170*a*. R 227.
Arizona Summer Finch.

245. M. f. fāl′-lāx. Lat. *fallax*, false, fallacious, deceitful; in allusion to the perplexity attending the attempt to distinguish it specifically from *M. fasciata*.

246. M. f. gūt-tā′-tă. Lat. *guttatus*, spotted; *gutta*, a drop.

247. M. f. rū-fī′-nă. Lat. *rufus*, reddish, of which *rufinus* is an arbitrary form.

248. M. f. heēr′-măn-nī. To Dr. A. L. Heermann, of Philadelphia, sometime naturalist of the Pacific R. R. Survey.

249. M. f. săm-ū-ē′-lĭs. To E. Samuels. *Samuelis* is more euphonic than the usual form *samuelsi* would be.

This is *M. gouldii* of the first ed. of the Check List, the name now adopted having priority.

250. M. cĭn-ĕr′-ĕ-ŭs. Lat. *cinereus*, ashy(-colored): from *cinis*, genitive *cineris*, ash. So *cin*der, in-*cin*-erate, &c.

This is *M. insignis* Bd. of the first ed. of the Check List. As Ridgway has shown (Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, 1880, p. 3) the "Cinereus Finch" of Pennant, on which Gmelin named a *Fringilla cinerea*, from Unalashka, is this bird.

251. Peū-caē′-ă aēs-tĭ-vā′-lĭs. Gr. πευκή, a pine; supposed to be from πύκω, to prick, in allusion to the "needles" of this tree. Lat. *æstivalis* = *æstivus*, pertaining to summer; *æstas*, summer.

252. P. a. ĭl-lĭ-nŏ-ēn′-sĭs. To the State of Illinois, with the termination *-ensis*, indicating locality. Illinois is the French corruption of the name by which the aborigines called themselves — *Illini*, "*the* men."

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List; since described by Ridgway, Bull. Nutt. Club, iv, 1879, p. 219.

253. P. a. ă-rĭ-zō′-naē. To the Territory of Arizona. Arizona is probably a corruption of Orazona, the significance of which is unknown; but it may be observed that *zona* is the word in the Opata language for the fruit of the mezcal, a characteristic product of the region.

254. Peucæa cassini (Woodh.) Bd. B 371. C 170*bis*. R 228.
Cassin's Summer Finch.

255. Peucæa ruficeps (Cass.) Bd. B 372. C 171. R 230.
Rufous-crowned Summer Finch.

256. Peucæa ruficeps boucardi (Scl.) Ridg. B —. C —. R 230*a*.
Boucard's Summer Finch.

257. Peucæa carpalis Coues. B —. C 171*bis*. R 229.
Bendire's Summer Finch.

258. Amphispiza bilineata (Cass.) Coues. B 355. C 172. R 224.
Black-throated Finch.

259. Amphispiza belli (Cass.) Coues. B 356. C 173. R 225.
Bell's Finch.

260. Amphispiza belli nevadensis Ridg. B —. C 173*a*. R 225*a*.
Nevada Finch.

261. Junco hiemalis (L.) Scl. B 354. C 174. R 217.
Common Snowbird.

262. Junco hiemalis aikeni Ridg. B —. C 174*a*. R 216.
White-winged Snowbird.

254. P. căs′-sĭn-ī. To John Cassin, of Philadelphia.

255. P. rū′-fĭ-cēps. Lat. *rufus*, reddish, and *-ceps*, a termination denoting the head; from κεφαλή.

256. P. r. boū-cār′-dī. To Adolphe Boucard, a French naturalist, who collected in Mexico and Central America.

257. P. cār-pā′-lĭs. Gr. καρπός, fruit, berry, grain; also, the wrist; Latinized as *carpus*. The derivation supposed to be κάρφω, I gather, as fruit; Lat. *carpo*, I take, seize. The quasi-Latin *carpus* is only used as signifying the wrist; the adjective *carpalis* is an arbitrary form, denoting of or pertaining to the wrist; *carpus* and *carpal* are common terms in anatomy. The allusion is to the bright color on the carpal-joint of the bird's wing.

258. Am-phĭ-spī′-ză bĭ-lĭn-ĕ-ā′-tă. Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, and σπίζα, a finch; in allusion to the close relation of the genus to those about it. See *Melospiza*, No. 242. Lat. *bilineata*, two-lined; *bis*, twice, and *lineatus*, striped; *linea*, a line: see *Linaria*, No. 207.

This is the *Poospiza bilineata* of the first ed. of the Check List.

259. A. bĕl′-lī. To J. G. Bell, of New York.

260. A. b. nĕv-ă-dēn′-sĭs. To the Territory of Nevada. It were better written *nivadensis*, in Latin, but is directly from the Spanish adjective *nevada*, snowy, white as snow; Lat. *niveus*, snowy, from *nix*, genitive, *nivis*, snow. The Territory was named for the snow-capped peaks of its Sierras Nevadas.

261. Jūn′-cō [pronounced yoonco] hĭ-ĕ-mā′-lĭs. Lat. *juncus*, a reed or rush; cf. *jungo*, I join, *junctus*, joined; either, reeds growing densely together, or used as withes to bind with? — For *hiemalis*, see *Anorthura*, No. 76.

262. J. h. aĭ′-kĕn-ī. To Charles E. Aiken, of Colorado, its discoverer.

This and several other connecting forms of *Junco* (Nos. 264, 266, 267) are not in the orig. ed. of the Check List.

263. Junco hiemalis oregonus (Towns.) Coues. B 352. C 175. R 218.
Oregon Snowbird.

264. Junco hiemalis annectens (Bd.) Coues. B —. C —. R 219.
Pink-sided Snowbird.

265. Junco hiemalis caniceps (Woodh.) Coues. B 353. C 176. R 220.
Gray-headed Snowbird.

266. Junco hiemalis dorsalis (Henry) Coues. B 351. C —. R 221.
Red-backed Snowbird.

267. Junco hiemalis cinereus (Sw.) Coues. B 350. C —. R 222.
Cinereous Snowbird.

268. Spizella monticola (Gm.) Bd. B 357. C 177. R 210.
Tree Chipping Sparrow.

269. Spizella domestica (Bartr.) Coues. B 359. C 178. R 211.
Chipping Sparrow; Hairbird.

270. Spizella domestica arizonæ Coues. B —. C 178*a*. R 211*a*.
Arizona Chipping Sparrow.

271. Spizella agrestis (Bartr.) Coues. B 358. C 179. R 214.
Field Chipping Sparrow.

272. Spizella pallida (Sw.) Bp. B 360. C 180. R 212.
Clay-colored Chipping Sparrow.

263. J. h. ŏr-ĕ′-gŏ-nŭs. To the Territory of the Oregon. The name is much in dispute; by some derived from the name of a plant (*origanum*) growing there. It is probably, however, the Algonkin name of the "great river," the Columbia.

264. J. h. ān-nēc′-tēns. Present participle of *annecto*, I join together, connect, annex; *ad*, to, and *necto*, I fasten, join. The bird is very closely related to several others.

265. J. h. cā′-nĭ-cēps. Lat. *canus*, hoary, grayish white, and *-ceps*, the termination indicating head, from κεφαλή.

266. J. h. dōr-sā′-lĭs. Lat. *dorsum*, the back, whence the late Latin adjective, *dorsalis*.

267. J. h. cĭn-ĕr′-ĕ-ŭs. Lat. *cinereus*, ashy (-colored); *cinis*, ash.
The true Mexican *cinereus* has been found in the United States (Arizona) since the orig. ed. of the Check List appeared.

268. Spīz-ēl′-lă [pronounced speedzaylla] mōn-tĭ′-cŏ-lă. An arbitrary diminutive, in Latin form, from Gr. σπίζα, a finch. — Lat. *monticola*, a mountain-dweller, from *mons*, genitive *montis*, a mountain, and *colo*, I dwell. *Mons* is from a root *min*, whence *emineo*, for example, I project; *eminent*, *imminent*, *prominent*, and also the deponent verb *minor*, to threaten, whence *minatory*, &c., are all allied.

269. S. dŏm-ēs′-tĭ-că. Lat. *domestica*, from *domus*, a house.
This is *S. socïalis* of the orig. ed. of the Check List.

270. S. d. ă-rĭ-zō′-naē. To the Territory of Arizona. See *Peucæa*, No. 253.

271. S. āg-rēs-tĭs. Lat. *agrestis*, of or pertaining to a field; *ager*, a field, supposed by some to be related to *ago*, as something that may be *worked*; others say from the Gr. ἀγρός, land.
This is *S. pusilla* of the orig. ed. of the Check List.

272. S. pāl′-lĭ-dă. Lat. *pallidus*, pale, pallid.

273. Spizella breweri Cass. B 361. C 180*a*. R 212.
Brewer's Chipping Sparrow.

274. Spizella atrigularis (Cab.) Bd. B 362. C 181. R 215.
Black-chinned Chipping Sparrow.

275. Zonotrichia albicollis (Gm.) Bp. B 349. C 182. R 209.
White-throated Crown Sparrow.

276. Zonotrichia leucophrys (Forst.) Sw. B 345. C 183. R 206.
White-browed Crown Sparrow.

277. Zonotrichia leucophrys intermedia Ridg. B 346. C 183*b*. R 207*a*.
Intermediate Crown Sparrow.

278. Zonotrichia gambeli Nutt. B 346. C 183*a*. R 207.
Gambel's Crown Sparrow.

279. Zonotrichia coronata (Pall.) Bd. B 347. C 184. R 208.
Golden Crown Sparrow.

280. Zonotrichia querula (Nutt.) Gamb. B 348. C 185. R 205.
Harris's Crown Sparrow.

281. Chondestes grammicus (Say) Bp. B 344. C 186. R 204, 204*a*.
Lark Finch.

273. S. brēw′-ĕr-ī. To Thomas Mayo Brewer, of Boston, long the leading oölogist of the United States.

This is given in the first ed. of the Check List as a var. of *pallida*.

274. S. ā-trĭ-gŭl-ā′-rĭs. Lat. *ater, atra, atrum*, black; and *gularis*, pertaining to the throat; *gula*, the throat, gullet.

275. Zō-nō-trĭch′-ĭ-ă [pronounced Dzonotreekeya] āl-bĭ-cōl′-lĭs. Gr. ζώνη, a girdle, band, zone, and τριχάς or τριχιάς, some kind of bird; in allusion to the conspicuously banded heads of sparrows of this group. Or, the latter part of the word may be directly from τριχίας (θρίξ, genitive τριχός), hairy; *i. e.*, having the head striped. — Lat. *albicollis*, white-throated; *albus*, white, and *collum*, the collar, neck.

276. Z. leū-cō′-phrys. Gr. λευκός, white, and ὀφρύς, eyebrow.

277. Z. l. īn-tēr-mĕd′-ĭ-ă. Lat. *intermedius*, intermediate, between two things; *inter*, between, among, and *medius*, middle; related to Gr. μέσος, of same meaning.

Not in the orig. ed.; since discriminated both from *leucophrys* and from *gambeli*.

278. Z. găm′-bĕl-ī. To William Gambel, of Philadelphia, one of the pioneers in Californian ornithology.

In the orig. ed. this is given as a var. of *leucophrys;* since decided to be distinct.

279. Z. cŏr-ō-nā′-tă. Lat. *coronatus*, crowned, participle of *corono*, I crown; *corona*, a crown. Coronis or Κορώνις was the name of a Thessalian princess; also, a scroll with which writers marked the end of a piece of writing — "finis coronat opus." *Corone* or κορώνη was also a crow or raven, into which the princess was fabled to have been transformed by her spouse Apollo, and survives in ornithology in the term *Corvus corone* L.

280. Z. quĕr′-ŭ-lă. Lat. *querulus* or *querulosus*, plaintive, querulous; from *queror*, to complain, lament.

281. Chōn-dēs′-tēs grām′-mĭ-cŭs. Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage; also, a kind of grain; *-estes* is from the root ἔδω, I eat. Is not the word more properly to be written *chondrestes*? We suppose it to be masculine. — Lat. *grammicus*, from *gramma*, a line, word, mark, in allusion to the

282. Passerella iliaca (Merr.) Sw. B 374. C 188. R 235.
Fox Sparrow.

283. Passerella iliaca unalascensis (Gm.) Ridg. B 375. C 189. R 235*a*.
Townsend's Fox Sparrow.

284. Passerella iliaca schistacea (Bd.) All. B 376. C 189*a*. R 235*c*.
Slate-colored Fox Sparrow.

285. Passerella iliaca megarhyncha (Bd.) Hensh. B —. C —. R 235*b*.
Large-billed Fox Sparrow.

286. Calamospiza bicolor (Towns.) Bp. B 377. C 190. R 256.
Lark Bunting.

287. Spiza americana (Gm.) Bp. B 378. C 191. R 254.
Black-throated Bunting.

288. Spiza townsendi (Aud.) Ridg. B 379. C 192. R 255. (?)
Townsend's Bunting.

stripes on the head; Gr. γράμμα, γραμμικός. Usually written *grammaca* or *grammacus*, for which there is no authority. And even the corrected form is bad enough; for *grammicus* does not mean *lineatus*, striped, marked with lines, but *linearis*, linear, having the quality of a line.

282. Pās-sĕr-ēl′-lă ī-lī′-ă-că. An arbitrary diminutive of Lat. *passer*, like *spizella* from *spiza*. — For *iliaca*, see *Turdus iliacus*, No. 4. Applicability of the name inobvious; it may be intended to note some resemblance to the thrush in mention, or refer to the conspicuous markings of the flanks.

283. P. i. ū-nă-lās-cēn′-sĭs. The name of the Aleutian Island for which this species is named, has no settled orthography: Unalashka, Unalaschka, Unalascha, Ouna-, Oona-, Aoona-, Aona-, &c. In the present case, Pennant wrote Unalascha Bunting, of which Gmelin made *Emberiza unalaschcensis*, and was nearly followed by Ridgway; but the word may be euphonized as above, just as we have *alascensis* as the name of a wren, No. 78.

This stands as *Passerella townsendii* in the orig. ed.

284. P. i. schīs-tā′-cĕ-ă. Lat. (late) *schistaceus*, slaty, relating to slate; in this case, in color; *schistos* or σχιστός, split, cleft, or fissile, capable of easy cleavage, as slate-stone is. The same stem is seen in *schism*, *schismatic*.

This stands as *P. townsendii var. schistacea* in the orig. ed.

285. P. i. mĕg-ă-rhȳn′-chă. Gr. μέγα, great, large, and ῥύγχος, Lat. *rhynchus*, snout, muzzle, beak. More exactly to be written *megalorhyncha*.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List; since revived by H. W. Henshaw.

286. Căl-ă-mō-spīz′-ă bī′-cŏl-ŏr. Lat. *calamus* or Gr. κάλαμος, a reed, rush, cane, flag; and *spiza*. See under *Passer*, No. 192, and *Melospiza*, No. 242. — Lat. *bicolor*, two-colored; *bis*, twice; in allusion to the black-and-white of the male.

287. Spīz′-ă [pronounced Speedzah] ăm-ĕr-ī-cā′-nă. See under *Melospiza*, No. 242.

This stands as *Euspiza amer.* in the orig. ed. For the change, see Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, 1880, p. 3.

288. S. town′-sĕnd-ī. To J. K. Townsend.

Given as *Euspiza towns.* in the orig. ed. No second specimen of this alleged species is known, and it is not improbable that the type came from an egg laid by *S. americana*. But even such immediate ancestry would not forbid recognition of "specific characters;" the solitary bird having been killed, it represents a species which died at its birth.

289. Zamelodia ludoviciana (L.) Coues. B 380. C 193. R 244.
Rose-breasted Song Grosbeak.

290. Zamelodia melanocephala (Sw.) Coues. B 381. C 194. R 245.
Black-headed Song Grosbeak.

291. Guiraca cœrulea (L.) Sw. B 382. C 195. R 246.
Blue Grosbeak.

292. Passerina ciris (L.) Gray. B 384. C 196. R 251.
Painted Finch; Nonpareil.

293. Passerina versicolor (Bp.) Gray. B 385. C 197. R 250.
Versicolor Painted Finch.

294. Passerina amœna (Say) Gray. B 386. C 198. R 249.
Lazuli Painted Finch.

295. Passerina cyanea (L.) Gray. B 387. C 199. R 248.
Indigo Painted Finch; Indigo-bird.

296. Spermophila moreleti Pucheran. B 388. C 200. R 252.
Morelet's Seed-eater.

297. Phonipara zena (L., 1758) Bryant. B —. C 201. R 253. (! W. I.)
Black-faced Finch.

289. Zā-mĕl-ō′-dĭ-ă lū-dō-vĭ-cĭ-ā′-nă. Gr. ζά, an intensive particle, and μελῳδία, singing, melody; in allusion to the strikingly rich song. — To Louisiana; see *Thryothorus*, No. 68.

This is given as *Goniaphea lud.* in the orig. ed. For the change, see Coues, Bull. Nutt. Club, v, 1880, p. 98.

290. Z. mĕl-ăn-ŏ-cĕph′-ă-lă. Gr. μέλας, feminine μέλαινα, neuter μέλαν, black; κεφαλή, the head.

291. Guĭr′-ă-că [pronounced Gweerahcah] coē-rŭl′-ĕ-ă. The generic word is barbarous, from some South American vernacular, and of uncertain meaning. It occurs, with several similar words, as *guira*, in Maregrave. We mark the accent (for which there is no authority) as usually heard. — For *cœrulea*, see *Polioptila*, No. 36.

292. Pās-sĕr-ī′-nă cī′-rĭs. *Passerina*, formed from *Passer*, as *Passerella* and *Passerculus* also are. — *Ciris*, Gr. κεῖρις, a kind of bird, into which Scylla, daughter of Nisus, is fabled to have been changed. — Nonpareil = "the incomparable."

For use of *Passerina*, instead of *Cyanospiza* of the orig. ed., see Coues, Bull. Nutt. Club, v, 1880, p. 96.

293. P. vēr-sī′-cŏl-ŏr. Lat. *versicolor*, of changing or versatile colors, many-colored, party-colored; *verso*, I turn about, change, am occupied with, *versed in*, &c.; *color*, color.

294. P. ă-moē′-nă [ahmwaynah]. Lat. *amœna*, delightful, charming, dressy.

295. P. cȳ-ăn′-ĕ-ă. Lat *cyaneus*, Gr. κυάνεος or κύανος, dark blue.

296. Spēr-mŏ′-phĭ-lă mŏre-lĕt′-ī. Gr. σπέρμα, genitive σπέρματος, a seed; from σπείρω, equal to the Lat. *spargo*, I sow seed: and φίλος, from φιλέω, I love. The word is contracted; the full form is *spermatophila*. — To —— Morelet, a French naturalist.

297. Phō-nī′-pă-ră zē′-nă. Gr. φωνή, a sound, the voice; φημί, I speak; the English "phonetic" is from the same. The rest of the word appears to be from Lat. *pario*, I bring forth, beget, produce, having the same root as is seen in primi-*para*, *par*-turient, vivi-*par*-ous, &c.; if so, the word is a hybrid which would be better written *sonipara* or *vocipara*. The meaning of *zena* we do not know; we suppose it not to be of Greek or Latin derivation.

This is given as *P. bicolor* in the orig. ed. of the Check List, after *Fringilla bicolor* L., 1766; but it seems that *F. zena* L., 1758, is the prior tenable name.

298. Pyrrhuloxia sinuata Bp. B 389. C 202. R 243.
Texas Cardinal Grosbeak.

299. Cardinalis virginiana Bp. B 390. C 203. R 242.
Cardinal Grosbeak; Virginia Redbird.

300. Cardinalis virginiana ignea (Bd.) Coues. B —. C 203*a*. R 242*a*.
Fiery-red Cardinal Grosbeak.

301. Pipilo erythrophthalmus (L.) V. B 391. C 204. R 237.
Towhee Bunting; Chewink.

302. Pipilo erythrophthalmus alleni Coues. B —. C 204*a*. R 237*a*.
White-eyed Towhee Bunting.

303. Pipilo maculatus oregonus (Bell) Coues. B 392. C 205. R 238*b*.
Oregon Towhee Bunting.

304. Pipilo maculatus arcticus (Sw.) Coues. B 393. C 205*a*. R 238.
Arctic Towhee Bunting.

305. Pipilo maculatus megalonyx (Bd.) Coues. B 394. C 205*b*. R 238*a*.
Spurred Towhee Bunting.

298. **Pyr-rhŭ-lŏx′-ĭ-ă sĭn-ŭ-ā′-tă.** A forcible combination of *Pyrrhula* and *Loxia:* see these words, Nos. 190 and 199; or may be said to be more properly compounded of *pyrrhus*, πυῤῥος, fiery-red, and λοξίας; in which event, it should be written *pyrrholoxia*. — Lat. *sinuatus*, bent, bowed, curved, as the bill of the bird is; from *sinuo*, the verb; *sinus*, the noun, a curve, bending, bay.

299. **Cār-dĭn-ā′-lĭs vĭr-gĭn-ĭ-ā′-nă.** Lat. *cardinalis*, pertaining to a door-hinge; *cardo*, genitive *cardinis*, a door-hinge; hence, that upon which something turns or depends; as, *cardinal* points of the compass; hence, any important thing or person; applied with obvious signification to the chief officials of the Pope. These ecclesiastical dignitaries wear red; hence the phrase "cardinal-red." The term is applied to the bird as descriptive of its rich red color. As a Latin word, *cardinalis* is only an adjective; used substantively, its gender is either masculine or feminine. We take the latter, because most words ending in *is-* are feminine. — Lat. *virginiana*, of Virginia, euphemistically named for Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII.

300. **C. v. īg′-nĕ-ă.** Lat. *igneus*, fiery, flaming; said of color as well as of other properties; *ignis*, fire.

301. **Pī′-pĭl-ō ĕ-ryth-rōph-thāl′-mŭs.** Vieillot, in forming the word, wrote both *pipilo* and *pipillo*. It is a Latin verb, meaning, like *pipio*, I pip, peep, chirp. Notice the accentuation and quantity of the vowels. — Gr. ἐρυθρός, red or reddish; ἐρεύθω, I redden; ὀφθαλμός, the eye, from ὄπτομαι, a verb obsolete in the present, or ὁράω, I see; we find both words in "ophthalmic," "optic." The species is red-eyed. — The curious English words "towhee" and "chewink" are onomatopœic: that is, coined to imitate the sound of the bird's voice.

302. **P. e. ăl′-lĕn-ī.** To Joel Asaph Allen, of Cambridge, Mass., one of the leading naturalists of the United States.

303. **P. mă-cŭl-ā′-tŭs ŏr-ĕ-gō′-nŭs.** Lat. *maculatus*, spotted; *macula*, a spot. — To the Oregon River. Quantity of the penult in question, perhaps better *ore′gŏnus*.
The stock species, *P. maculatus*, is not North American.

304. **P. m. ārc′-tĭ-că.** See *Sialia*, No. 29.

305. **P. m. mĕ-găl′-ŏ-n¯x.** Gr. μεγάλη (feminine of μέγας), large, great, and ὄνυξ, Lat. *onyx*, a nail, claw, talon. The word is commonly accented on a long penult; a practice perhaps defensible on the ground that *megalŏ-ŏnyx* = *megalōnyx*.

306. Pipilo fuscus mesoleucus (Bd.) Ridg. B 397. C 206. R 240.
Brown Towhee Bunting; Cañon Bunting.

307. Pipilo fuscus albigula (Bd.) Coues. B —. C 206*a*. R 240*a*.
White-throated Towhee Bunting.

308. Pipilo fuscus crissalis (Vig.) Coues. B 396. C 206*b*. R 240*b*.
Crissal Towhee Bunting.

309. Pipilo aberti Bd. B 395. C 207. R 241.
Abert's Towhee Bunting.

310. Pipilo chlorurus (Towns.) Bd. B 398. C 208. R 239.
Green-tailed Towhee Bunting.

311. Embernagra rufovirgata Lawr. B 373. C 209. R 236.
Green Finch.

312. Dolichonyx oryzivorus (L.) Sw. B 399. C 210. R 257.
Bobolink; Reed-bird; Rice-bird.

306. P. fūs'-cŭs mĕs-ŏ-leū'-cŭs. Lat. *fuscus*, fuscous, dark, dusky, like *furvus;* both allied to Gr. *ὀρφός*, of same meaning, from *ὀρφνή*, night or darkness ? — Gr. *μέσος*, middle, *λευκός*, white; in allusion to the color of the middle under parts. This word is derived from *λεύσσω* or *γλαύσσω*, I shine; this from *ἀγλαία*, splendor, the name of one of the Muses.

This is given as *P. fuscus* in the orig. ed.; but the bird of Arizona is said to be distinguishable from the Mexican stock species.

307. P. f. āl-bĭ'-gŭ-lă. [*Not albigew'ler.*] Lat. *albus*, white; *gula*, throat. This is one of numberless cases where the termination of the word is in question. *Albigula* may be taken as a feminine noun, and left in this form, whatever the gender of the word with which it is associated; or it may be considered an adjective in *-us, -a, -um*, and made masculine to agree with *P. fuscus*. There is ample authority and precedent for the latter course, which our taste disinclines us to take. English affords a parallel latitude of construction, as when we say indifferently "yellow-rump warbler" or "yellow-rumped warbler," "Carolina chickadee" or "Carolinian chickadee." A better form than either *albigulus* or *albigula* would be *albigularis*.

308. P. f. crīs-sā'-lĭs. Late Lat. *crissalis*, pertaining to the *crissum*, or under-tail coverts, which in this bird are highly colored. There are no such classic words, they having been invented by Illiger in 1811; but there is a verb *crisso*, expressing a certain action of the parts.

309. P. ă'-bĕrt-ī. To Lieutenant J. W. Abert, of the U. S. Army, who discovered it.

310. P. chlō-rū'-rŭs. Gr. *χλωρός*, green, from *χλόα*, green grass; *οὐρα*, tail.

311. Em-bēr-nā'-gră rū-fŏ-vīr-gā'-tă. *Embernagra* is a villanous word, concocted by Lesson out of *Emberiza* and *Tanagra*. *Emberiza*, a bunting, is a word the derivation of which is not classic. It is said, doubtless correctly, to be Latinized from the O. H. G. *Embritz;* "Charleton (1668) has *Embryza*" (Wharton's MS.); and we may add that there were various other forms of the word before it settled into the present one. — There are Latin words *Tanager* and *Tanagra;* but these are geographical proper names, having nothing to do with the present case. *Tangara* or *Tanagra* is a South American vernacular word. — Lat. *rufus*, rufous, reddish, and *virgatus*, literally, made of twigs; from *virga*, a rod, switch, the application being the *stripes* with which the bird is marked. Commonly written *rufivirgata:* see *Lophophanes*, No. 42.

312. Dŏl-ĭch'-ŏ-nȳx ŏ-ry-zĭ'-vŏ-rŭs. Gr. *δολιχός*, long, and *ὄνυξ*, a nail, claw, talon. The gender is in question; but the Greek *ὄνυξ*, Lat. *onyx*, is masculine, though Latin words in *-yx* are usually feminine. The usual pronunciation is *dolichō'nyx:* but see *Pipilo*, No. 305. Gr. *ὄρυζα*, or Lat. *oryza*, rice, and *voro*, I devour.

313. Molothrus ater (Bodd.) Gray. B 400. C 211. R 258.
Cowbird.

314. Molothrus ater obscurus (Gm.) Coues. B —. C 211*a*. R 258*a*.
Dwarf Cow-bird.

315. Molothrus æneus Cab. B —. C —. R 259.
Bronzed Cowbird.

316. Agelæus phœniceus (L.) V. B 401. C 212. R 261.
Red-winged Marsh Blackbird.

317. Agelæus phœniceus gubernator (Wagl.) Coues. B 402. C 212*a*. R 261*a*.
Red-shouldered Marsh Blackbird.

318. Agelæus tricolor Nutt. B 403. C 212*b*. R 262.
Red-and-white-shouldered Marsh Blackbird.

313. Mō-lō′-thrŭs ā′-tĕr. *Unde derivatur?* The orthography and etymology of *molothrus* are alike in dispute. Swainson himself says, "μολοθρος, *qui non vocatus alienas aedes intrat;*" that is, an uninvited guest. There being no such Greek word as μολοθρός, but there being a good Greek word μολοβρός, meaning one who roams in quest of food, a vagabond, a beggar, a parasite, a "tramp" (as we should say now), and therefore exactly answering to Swainson's explanation of his *molothrus*, it has been supposed by Cabanis that Swainson meant to say *molobrus*, and the word has consequently been changed. Though this is very true, it is also to be observed that Swainson wrote *molothrus* more than once, showing it not to be a misprint or other mistake, and that, further, it is quite possible to construct the word *molothrus* from μῶλος and θρώσκω (θορεῖν, θόρω, θύω), and answer all the conditions of Swainson's definition; *molothrus* being, in this case, a bird which takes uninvited possession of other birds' nests, and there leaves an alien egg in mockery of the rightful owners. We therefore see no necessity to replace *molothrus* by *molobrus*. The first *o* is marked long as being Gr. ω, the second as lengthened by position.

This stands in the orig. ed. as *M. pecoris*, corrected in a footnote.

314. M. a. ōb-scū′-rŭs. Lat. *obscurus*, obscure, dark; *obscuro*, I darken; Gr. σκιά, shadow, shade.

This stands as *M. pecoris* var. *obscurus* in the orig. ed.

315. M. a. aē′-nĕ-ŭs. Lat. *æneus*, of brass, brassy, brazen, bronzed; from *æs*, genitive *æris*, brass. Not in the orig. ed.; since discovered by J. C. Merrill, in Texas.

316. A-gĕl-aē′-ŭs phoē-nī′-cĕ-ŭs. Gr. ἀγελαῖος, pertaining to flocks and herds, from ἀγέλη, a flock: this from ἀγείρω, I assemble, from ἄγω, I lead; in allusion to the gregariousness of these Blackbirds. — Gr. φοινίκεος, or Lat. *phœniceus*, deep red; "a color first introduced into Greece by the Phœnicians." The fabulous bird Phœnix, and the name of Phœnician, and the word for flame-color, are all the same, φοίνιξ. This itself is a radical word, but related through φοινός, φόνος, with φένω, φάω, I kill, slay, as if the idea of the whole set of words were that of murder, from its traditional color of blood. The obvious application is to the scarlet on the wings.

317. A. p. gŭb-ēr-nā′-tŏr. Lat. *gubernator*, Gr. κυβερνήτης (cybernetes), a pilot, helmsman; *gubernum* or *gubernaculum*, a rudder, tiller; *guberno*, Gr. κυβερνάω or κυβερνῶ, I steer a ship; hence, to direct or govern in general. Govern, governor, are directly from *guberno*, and the actual Latin lingers in gubernatorial. The implication is the red shoulder-knots or epaulettes of the bird, as if signs of rank or command.

318. A. trī′-cŏl-ŏr. Lat. *tricolor*, three-colored; *tres*, three, becoming in composition *tri-*.

This stands as *A. phœniceus* var. *tricolor* in the first ed., but proves to be sufficiently distinct.

319. Xanthocephalus icterocephalus (Bp.) Bd. B 404. C 213. R 260.
Yellow-headed Swamp Blackbird.

320. Sturnella magna (L.) Sw. B 406. C 214. R 263.
Meadow Starling; Field-lark.

321. Sturnella magna mexicana (Scl.) Ridg. B —. C —. R 263*a*.
Mexican Meadow Starling.

322. Sturnella magna neglecta (Aud.) Allen. B 407. C 214*a*. R 264.
Western Meadow Starling.

323. Icterus vulgaris Daud. B 408. C —. R 265. (! W.I.)
Troupial.

324. Icterus spurius (L.) Bp. B 414. C 215. R 270.
Orchard Oriole.

325. Icterus spurius affinis (Lawr.) Coues. B —. C 215*a*. R —. (?)
Texas Orchard Oriole.

326. Icterus galbula (L., 1758) Coues. B 415. C 216. R 271.
Baltimore Oriole.

319. Xān-thŏ-cĕph′-ăl-ŭs īc-tĕr-ŏ-cĕph′-ăl-ŭs. Gr. ξανθός, bright yellow. — Gr. ἴκτερος, or Lat. *icterus*, see *Icteria*, No. 144. Related apparently to ἴκω, I attack, as disease does.

320. Stūr-nēl′-lă māg′-nă. Diminutive of Lat. *sturnus*, a starling; as *spizella* from *spiza*. — Lat. *magnus*, great, large; root *mag*, as seen in Gr. μέγας; whence also *mactus*, magnified, glorified: *magi*, *magician*, *magic*, are all allied.

321. S. m. mēx-ĭ-cā′-nă. Latinized Mexican. See *Sialia*, No. 28.
Not in the orig. ed. Since discovered in Texas by J. C. Merrill.

322. S. m. nēg-lēc′-tă. Lat. *neglecta*, neglected, that is, not chosen, not heeded; from *nec*, not, and *lego*, I choose, select, &c. See *Parus*, No. 51.

323. Ic′-tĕr-ŭs vūl-gā′-rĭs. See *Sturnus*, No. 363. — *Troupial* or *troopial*, from the Fr. *trouper*, is simply trooper, the bird that goes in troops.
Not in the orig. ed. Said to straggle to Southern States. No late case of its so doing.

324. I. spŭ′-rĭ-ŭs. For *Icterus*, see *Icteria*, No. 144, and *Xanthocephalus*, No. 319. — Lat. *spurius*, illegitimate, bastard, spurious; related to the Gr. σπορά, seed, generation, birth, &c., σπείρω, I sow seed. The bird was formerly called "Bastard Baltimore Oriole," whence the undeserved Linnæan name.

325. I. s. āf-fī′-nĭs [accent the penult]. Lat. *affinis*, *ad*, and *finis*, allied, *affined*.
This subspecies is very slightly distinguished from its stock.

326. I. gāl′-bŭ-lă. Lat. *galbula* or *galgula*, some small yellow bird of the ancients; doubtless derived from some word signifying *yellow*; there are Latin words *galbus*, *galbanus*, Germ. gelb, &c., of such meaning. — The curious English word oriole, for which no derivation is given in some standard works, has evidently a similar reference to the color yellow, being equivalent to *aureole*; Lat. *aurum* or Gr. αὖρον, gold: such form of the word for gold, with *or-* instead of *aur-*, is seen in the Fr. *or*. — "Baltimore," the former specific name of the bird, is not directly from the city of that name, but from the name of Sir George Calvert, first Baron of Baltimore, the colors of the bird being chosen by him for his livery, or, as Catesby has it (N. H. Car., i, 1731, p. 48), the bird being named from its resemblance in color to the Lord's coat of arms — "which are Paly of six Topaz and Diamond, a Bend, interchang'd." The name *baltimore*, L., 1766, as given in the orig. ed. of the Check List, is antedated by *Coracias galbula* L., 1758; see Coues, Bull. Nutt. Club, April, 1880, p. 98.

327. Icterus bullocki (Sw.) Bp. B 416. C 217. R 272.
Bullock's Oriole.

328. Icterus cucullatus Sw. B 413. C 218. R 269.
Hooded Oriole.

329. Icterus parisiorum Bp. B 411. C 219. R 268.
Scott's Oriole.

330. Icterus melanocephalus auduboni (Gir.) Coues. B 409. C 220. R 266.
Audubon's Black-headed Oriole.

331. Scolecophagus ferrugineus (Gm.) Sw. B 417. C 221. R 273.
Rusty Grackle.

332. Scolecophagus cyanocephalus (Wagl.) Cab. B 418. C 222. R 274.
Blue-headed Grackle.

333. Quiscalus macrurus Sw. B 419. C 223. R 275.
Great-tailed Crow Blackbird.

327. I. bŭl′-lŏck-ī. To William Bullock, sometime a collector in Mexico, and proprietor of a famous museum in London.

328. I. cŭ-cūl-lā′-tŭs. Lat. *cucullatus*, hooded; *cuculla*, a kind of hood or cowl fastened to a garment, to be drawn over the head.

329. I. păr-īs-ĭ-ō′-rŭm. Lat. *Parisiorum*, of the Parisians. The *Parisii* were a people of Gaul, settled on the river *Senones*, now the Seine; their chief city, *Lutetia*, called also *Lutetia Parisiorum* and *Parisii*, is now Paris. There is no applicability of the name to the bird: Bonaparte probably so called it from national vanity, or because he found a specimen in a museum in Paris. The name is commonly but wrongly written *parisorum*.

330. I. mĕl-ăn-ŏ-cĕph′-ăl-ŭs aūd′-ŭ-bŏn-ī. Gr. *μέλας*, feminine *μέλαινα*, black; and *κεφαλή*, head. — To J. J. Audubon.

331. Scŏ-lē-cŏ′-phă-gŭs fĕr-rū-gĭn′-ĕ-ŭs. Gr. *σκωληκοφάγος*, a worm-eater; *σκώληξ*, genitive *σκώληκος*, a worm, and *φάγω*, I eat. It is also a Latin word, *scolex*, worm. — Lat. *ferrugineus*, rusty-red, color of iron-rust; from *ferrugo*, iron-rust; *ferrum*, iron. — The curious English word *grackle* or *grakle* is anglicized from Lat. *graculus* or *gracculus*, a very uncertain bird, by some supposed to be the jackdaw, by others the cormorant or sea-crow; and the Latin word itself is supposed to be merely in imitation of a hoarse croak, *gra, gra*. See what is said under *Querquedula*, No. 714.

332. S. cȳ-ăn-ŏ-cĕph′-ăl-ŭs. Gr. *κύανος*, or Lat. *cyaneus*, blue; and *κεφαλή*, head.

333. Quīs′-că-lŭs māc-rū′-rŭs. *Unde derivatur quiscalus*? We have no proof whence it comes or what it means: it varies in form, as *quiscala, quiscula*. Mr. W. C. Avery asks: "Is *quiscalus* an onomatopœon? I can find no Latin or Greek word like it." Mr. H. T. Wharton observes: "*Quiscalus* seems a native name; if it is, the termination *-us* only obscures its origin without Latinizing it." Professor A. Newton remarks at greater length: "*Quiscalus* was doubtless taken by Vieillot from the *Gracula quiscula* of Linnæus (S. N., ed. 10, p. 109). I cannot find this word or any thing like it in any older author; but I have an instinctive conviction that it must occur somewhere; for, as far as my studies of Linnæus's work go, they show me that he did not invent names. From his printing the word in both eds. (10th and 12th) with a capital initial letter, it is obvious that he regarded it as a substantive, and I should think he must have found it in some book of travels as the local name of a bird. The word seems to me Spanish or quasi-Spanish — say Creole — and the regular Castilian *quisquilla*, which dictionaries explain to be a trifling dispute, suggests a meaning, especially when one reads of the noisy and fussy bickerings of your Boat-tails." If, as seems highly probable, we are here on the

334. Quiscalus major V. B 420. C 224. R 277.
Boat-tailed Crow Blackbird; Jackdaw.

335. Quiscalus purpureus (Bartr.) Licht. B 421. C 225. R 278.
Purple Crow Blackbird; Purple Grackle.

336. Quiscalus purpureus æneus Ridg. B —. C —. R 278*b*.
Bronzed Crow Blackbird.

337. Quiscalus purpureus aglæus (Bd.) Coues. B 422. C 225*a*. R 278*a*.
Florida Crow Blackbird.

338. Corvus corax L. B 423. 424. C 226. R 280.
Raven.

339. Corvus cryptoleucus Couch. B 425. C 227. R 281.
White-necked Raven.

340. Corvus frugivorus Bartr. B 426. C 228. R 282.
Common American Crow.

341. Corvus frugivorus floridanus (Bd.) Coues. B 427. C 228*a*. R 282*a*.
Florida Crow.

342. Corvus caurinus Bd. B 428. C 228*b*. R 282*b*.
Northwestern Crow.

right track of the word, we may perhaps go a step further, and trace the undoubtedly barbarous word *quisculus* through *quisquilla* to the similar Lat. *quisquiliæ*, which the lexicons give as meaning refuse, dregs, or other trifling worthless matters; as we might say, *riff-raff, rag-tag;* and such would not be wholly inappropriate to these vagabond troopers, so common everywhere as to come under the contempt of familiarity. — Gr. *μακρός*, long, large, and *οὖρα*, tail.

334. Q. mā′-jŏr. Lat. *major*, greater, comparative of *magnus*.

335. Q. pūr-pŭr′-ĕ-ŭs. See *Carpodacus*, No. 194.

336. Q. p. aē′-nĕ-ŭs. See *Molothrus*, No. 315.
Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List: since recognized.

337 Q. p. āg-laē′-ŭs. Gr. *ἀγλαίος* or *ἀγλαός*, shining, from *ἀγλαία*, splendor; also the name of one of the Muses. *Obs.*— Not to be confounded with *agelæus*, which see, No. 316.

338. Cōr′-vŭs cŏr′-āx. Lat. *corvus*, a crow. — Lat. *corax* or Gr. *κόραξ*, a raven. — *Corvus* is by some considered an onomatopœon, and referred through the Gr. *κράζω*, *κρώζω*, to croak, back to a Sanscrit root of same signification. — *Corax* is more obviously a word of similar formation, as may also be the English *crow*.

339. C. cryp-tŏ-leū′-cŭs. Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden (with which compare Eng. *crypt*), and *λευκός*, white; the allusion being to the concealed white at the bases of the feathers of the neck.

340. C. frū-gĭ′-vŏ-rŭs. Lat. *frugivorus*, fruit-eating; *frux*, genitive *frugis*, fruit, and *voro*, I devour. *Frux* is from *fruor, fruitus, fructus*, as it is something that may be enjoyed. *Voro* is rooted in *βορ*, as seen in *βορά*, food, and *βόσκω* (*βόω*), I eat.
This is given as *C. americanus* in the orig. ed. of the Check List.

341. C. f. flō-rĭ-dā′-nŭs. To Florida. *Flora*, Goddess of flowers; *flos*, a flower.

342. C. caū-rī′-nŭs. There is no such Latin word. *Caurinus* has been supposed to be equivalent to *corvinus*, crow-like, but is directly derived from *caurus*, the North-west wind, the species having been discovered on the North-west coast of the United States.
This stands as *C. americanus* var. *caurinus* in the orig. ed.: it has been redetermined to be distinct, as originally described by Baird.

343. Corvus maritimus Bartr. B 429. C 229. R 283.
Fish Crow.

344. Picicorvus columbianus (Wils.) Bp. B 430. C 230. R 284.
Clarke's Nutcracker.

345. Gymnocitta cyanocephala Maxim. B 431. C 231. R 285.
Blue Nutcracker.

346. Psilorhinus morio (Wagl.) Cab. B 444. C 232. R 288.
Brown Jay.

347. Pica rustica hudsonica (Cab.) Ridg. B 432. C 233. R 286.
American Magpie.

348. Pica rustica nuttalli (Aud.) Coues. B 433. C 233*a*. R 287.
Yellow-billed Magpie.

349. Cyanocitta cristata (L.) Strickl. B 434. C 234. R 289.
Blue Jay.

350. Cyanocitta stelleri (Gm.) Strickl. B 435. C 235. R 290.
Steller's Jay.

351. Cyanocitta stelleri annectens (Bd.) Ridg. B —. C —. R 290*b*. (?)
Connective Jay.

343. C. măr-ĭt′-ĭ-mŭs. See *Ammodramus*, No. 238.
This stands as *C. ossifragus* in the orig. ed.

344. Pī-cĭ-cōr′-vŭs cŏ-lūm-bĭ-ā′-nŭs. The generic name is compounded of *pica* and *corvus*: see these words, Nos. 347 and 338. — The specific name refers to the Columbia River, whence Lewis and Clarke first brought specimens.

345. Gȳm-nŏ-cīt′-tă cȳ-ăn-ŏ-cĕph′-ă-lă. Gr. *γυμνός*, naked; in allusion to the nostrils being exposed, as is unusual in this family; *κίττα* or *κίσσα*, a jay. — See *Scolecophagus*, No. 332.

346. Psī-lŏ-rhī′-nŭs mŏr′-ĭ-ō. Gr. *ψιλός*, smooth, bare, bald, in allusion to the uncovered nostrils, from *ψίω*; and *ῥίς*, genitive *ῥινός*, the nose. — The specific name is *morio*, "a dark brown gem," in allusion to the color, which is remarkable in this group of birds.

347. Pī′-că rūs′-tī-că hŭd-sŏn′-ĭ-că. Lat. *pica*, a magpie. It is supposed by some to be for *piga*, that equivalent to *pigta* or *picta*, from *pingo*, I paint; hence signifying painted, speckled, *pied*. The same dubious etymology is ascribed to the masculine form of the word, *picus*, which see, No. 433. — Lat. *rusticus*, rustic, rural, from *rus*, the country as distinguished from the city. —To Hudson's Bay, named after Henry Hudson, the explorer.
This stands as *P. melanoleuca hudsonica* in the orig. ed.; but *rustica* has long priority.

348. P. r. nŭt′-tăl-lī. To Thomas Nuttall, the botanist and ornithologist.
This stands as *P. melanoleuca nuttalli* in the orig. ed.

349. Cȳ-ăn-ŏ-cīt′-tă crīs-tā′-tă. Gr. *κυανός*, *cyaneus*, blue, and *κίττα*, a jay. — Lat. *cristatus*, crested; *crista*, a crest; related to *cresco*, I grow, and *crinis*, hair, through a common root.
For use of *Cyanocitta* instead of *Cyanurus*, as in the orig. ed., see Coues, Bull. Nutt. Club, v, 1880, p. 98.

350. C. stĕl′-lĕr ĭ. To G. W. Steller, surgeon and naturalist.

351. C. s. ān-nēc′-tēns. Lat. *annectens* (*ad* and *necto*, to bind), annexing, annectant, connecting, tying together; because this subspecies is intermediate between others of the same stock, serving to link them to each other.
Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List.

352. Cyanocitta stelleri macrolopha (Bd.) Coues. B 436. C 235*a*. R 290*c*.
Long-crested Jay.

353. Cyanocitta stelleri frontalis (Ridg.) Coues. B —. C 235*b*. R 290*a*.
Blue-fronted Jay.

354. Aphelocoma floridana (Bartr.) Cab. B 439. C 236. R 291.
Florida Jay.

355. Aphelocoma floridana woodhousii (Bd.) Allen. B 438. C 236*a*. R 292.
Woodhouse's Jay.

356. Aphelocoma floridana californica (Vig.) Coues. B 437. C 236*b*. R 293.
Californian Jay.

357. Aphelocoma ultramarina arizonæ Ridg. B 440. C 237. R 295.
Arizona Jay.

358. Xanthura luxuriosa (Less.) Bp. B 442. C 238. R 296.
Rio Grande Jay.

359. Perisoreus canadensis (L.) Bp. B 443. C 239. R 297.
Canada Jay.

360. Perisoreus canadensis fumifrons Ridg. B —. C —. R 297*b*.
Alaskan Jay.

352. C. s. māc-rŏ′-lŏ-phă. Gr. *μακρός*, long, and *λόφος*, a mane, crest, comb, from *λέπω*, as is also *λεπίς*, *λέπος*, a scale, and many similar words. Usually pronounced *macrolō′pha.*

353. C. s. frōn-tā′-lĭs. Lat. *frontalis*, relating to *frons*, the forehead, front.

354. A-phĕ-lŏ′-cŏ-mă flō-rĭ-dā′-nă. Gr. *ἀφελής*, smooth, sleek, and *κόμη*, Lat. *coma*, hair; in allusion to the lack of crest. The word primarily means smooth, even in the sense of free from stones; *α* privative, and *φελός* or *φελλός*, a stone; *φελλεύς*, rocky soil, &c.

355. A. f. woŏd-hoūs′-ĭ-ī. To S. W. Woodhouse, M. D., of Philadelphia, who explored in New Mexico and Arizona.

356. A. f. căl-ĭ-fōr′-nĭ-că. To the State of California.

357. A. ūl-tră-măr-ī′-nă ă-rĭ-zō′-naē. Lat. *ultra*, beyond, from the adverb *uls*, beyond, opposed to *cis*, on this side; and *marina*, marine, relating to the sea, *mare;* in allusion to the deep blue color, as of the high sea; "ultramarine" blue. — See *Peucæa*, No. 253.

This stands in the orig. ed. as *A. sordida*, "Sieber's Jay."

358. Xān-thū′-ră lūx-ŭ-rĭ-ō′-să. Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, and *οὐρα*, tail. — *Luxuosa* was doubtless intended by Lesson for Lat. *luxuriosa*, luxurious, in allusion to the elegant coloration.

This stands in the orig. ed. as *X. yncas* var. *luxuosa*, but proves to be distinct from the Peruvian *yncas.*

359. Pĕr-ĭ-sō′-rĕ-ŭs căn-ă-dēn′-sĭs. *Unde derivatur?* One of the dictionaries gives a *sorix*, defined as a bird dedicated to Saturn; whence *Perisoreus* might be derived as an adjectival form, intensified by the preposition *peri-*. This would accord in idea with the term *infaustus* bestowed by Linnæus on the European species, and also with *Dysornithia*, the generic term invented by Swainson; there being some superstition attaching to the jays of this genus. But we advance this etymology as mere conjecture. We may note also the Gr. *σορός*, a tomb or sepulchre.

360. P. c. fū′-mĭ-frōns. Lat. *fumus*, smoke, and *frons*, forehead; related to Gr. *θύω*, I offer incense.

Described since the orig. ed.; Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, 1880, p. 5.

361. Perisoreus canadensis obscurus Ridg. B —. C 239*a*. R 298.
Oregon Jay.

362. Perisoreus canadensis capitalis Bd. B —. C 239*b*. R 297*a*.
Rocky Mountain Jay.

363. Sturnus vulgaris L. B —. C —. R 279. (G. ! E.)
European Starling.

364. Pitangus derbianus (Kaup) Scl. B —. C —. R 308.
Lord Derby's Flycatcher.

365. Myiodynastes luteiventris Scl. B —. C —. R 310.
Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher.

366. Milvulus tyrannus (L.) Bp. B 122. C 240. R 302. (! S. A.)
Fork-tailed Flycatcher.

367. Milvulus forficatus (Gm.) Sw. B 123. C 241. R 301.
Swallow-tailed Flycatcher; Scissor-tail.

368. Tyrannus carolinensis (L.) Bd. B 124. C 242. R 304.
Tyrant Flycatcher; King-bird; Bee-martin.

369. Tyrannus dominicensis (Gm.) Rich. B 125. C 243. R 303.
Gray Tyrant Flycatcher; Gray King-bird.

361. **P. c. ōb-scū′-rŭs.** See *Molothrus*, No. 314.

362. **P. c. căp-ĭ-tā′-lĭs.** Lat. *capitalis*, capital, relating to the head, *caput*, the color of which distinguishes the race from the stock species.

363. **Stūr′-nŭs vūl-gā′-rĭs.** Lat. *sturnus*, a stare or starling. — Lat. *vulgaris*, vulgar, common; *vulgus*, or *volgus*, the people or folk, is digammated Gr. *Fολχος*, with transposition of letters from *ὄχλος*, a crowd.

Not in the orig. ed. Only American as occurring in Greenland, and there only accidentally, in one known instance.

364. **Pĭt-ān′-gŭs dēr-bĭ-ā′-nŭs.** *Pitangus* is a barbarous word, of some South American vernacular; it occurs, in several forms, in Marcgrave. — The species is dedicated to the Earl of Derby.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. Since discovered in Texas by G. B. Sennett. See Coues, The Country, i, p. 184, July 13, 1878.

365. **Mўĭ-ŏ-dyn-ās′-tēs lūt-ĕĭ-vēn′-trĭs.** Gr. *μυῖα*, a fly, and *δυναστής*, a sovereign, ruler, &c.; *δύναμις*, power, from *δύναμαι*, I can, I am able. — Lat. *lūteus*, luteous, yellow, from *lūtum*, a plant used for yellow dye, and *venter*, genitive *ventris*, the belly; said to be digammated from Gr. *ἔντερον*, the entrails.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List: since discovered in Arizona by H. W. Henshaw. See Hensh., Rep. Expl. W. 100 Merid., v, 1875, p. 346, pl. xiv.

366. **Mīl′-vŭ-lŭs tyr-ān′-nŭs.** Lat. *milvulus*, diminutive of *milvus*, a kite. — Lat. *tyrannus*, Gr. *τύραννος*, a ruler, despot, "tyrant;" well applied to a bird of this genus.

367. **M. fōr-fĭ-cā′-tŭs.** Lat. *forficatus*, a participial adjective, as if from a verb *forfico*; *forfex*, a pair of shears, scissors, which the deeply forked tail resembles.

368. **Tyr-ān′-nŭs că-rō-lĭn-ēn′-sĭs.** See *Milvulus*, No. 366. — Named after the State of Carolina: the direct adjective from *Carolus*, Charles. See *Mimus*, No. 16.

369. **T. dŏm-ĭn-ĭ-cēn′-sĭs.** Named after the island of Hayti, or St. Domingo; *dominicus*, *dominus*, *domus*. See *Dendrœca*, No. 129.

370. Tyrannus verticalis Say. B 126. C 244. R 306.
Arkansas Tyrant Flycatcher.

371. Tyrannus vociferans Sw. B 127. C 245. R 307.
Cassin's Tyrant Flycatcher.

372. Tyrannus melancholicus couchi (Bd.) Coues. B 128, 129. C 246. R 305.
Couch's Tyrant Flycatcher.

373. Myiarchus crinitus (L.) Cab. B 130. C 247. R 312.
Great Crested Flycatcher. [See Addenda. No. 880.

374. Myiarchus erythrocercus Scl. and Salv.? B 132 ? C —. R 311. (?)
Rufous-tailed Crested Flycatcher.

375. Myiarchus cinerescens (Lawr.) Scl. B 131. C 248. R 313.
Ash-throated Crested Flycatcher.

376. Myiarchus lawrencii (Gir.) Bd. B. 133. C 249. R 314. (! M.)
Lawrence's Crested Flycatcher.

377. Sayiornis sayi (Bp.) Bd. B 136. C 250. R 316.
Say's Pewit Flycatcher.

370. **T. vēr-tĭ-cā′-lĭs.** Lat. *verticalis*, vertical, *i. e.*, relating to the *vertex*, top or crown of the head, which has a flame-colored patch. The etymological meaning of *vertex* is *vortex*, the turning or whirling thing, from *verto*, I turn.

371. **T. vō-cĭ′-fĕr-ānS.** Lat. present participle *vociferans*, vociferating, vociferous, from *vocifero*; *vox*, genitive *vocis*, voice, and *fero*, I bear.

372. **T. mĕl-ān-chŏl′-ĭ-cŭs.** Gr. μελαγχολικός, melancholy, from μέλας, feminine μέλαινα, black, and χόλος, gall, bile; Lat. *melancholicus*, atrabilious. The ancients had some notions on this subject which make the term not wholly inapplicable to a bird of splenetic, irritable disposition, as all of this genus are. — To Lt. D. N. Couch, U. S. A., who collected extensively in Matamoras and Texas.

373. **Mўĭ-ār′-chŭs crī-nī′-tŭs** [not "crinnytus," as usually heard]. Gr. μυῖα, a fly, and ἀρχός, a ruler, leader, chief, from ἄρχω, I am first, lead, rule, or ἀρχή, the beginning. This theme is seen in our prefix *arch-*, as arch-bishop, &c. — Lat. *crinitus*, haired, *i. e.*, crested, from *crinis*, hair of the head. See *Myiodioctes*, No. 146.

374. **M. ĕ-rўth-rŏ-cēr′-cŭs.** Gr. ἐρυθρός, reddish, and κέρκος, tail.
Not in the Check List, orig. ed. Since discovered in Texas by G. B. Sennett. The proper name of the species is much in question. The bird is the *M. crinitus erythrocercus* of Coues. Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., iv, no. 2, p. 32, and v, no. 3, p. 402; the *M. erythrocercus* var. *cooperi* of Ridgway, Pr. Nat. Mus., i, p. 138; and the *M. mexicanus* of Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, p. 14.

375. **M. cĭn-ĕr-ēs′-cēns.** Lat. present participle of an inceptive verb *cineresco*, I grow ashy; in the sense of being somewhat ashy; *cinereus*, ashy, from *cinis*, ash. N. B. — The name has always been written *cinerascens*, for which we find no authority; while there is actually a verb *cineresco*: we therefore emend as above.

376. **M. lăw-rĕn′-cĭ-ī.** To George Newbold Lawrence, of New York.

377. **Sāy-ĭ-ōr′-nĭs sāy′-ī.** "*Sayornis*" is a violent combination of the name of Mr. Thomas Say, of Philadelphia, with the Greek word for bird, ὄρνις. It may be somewhat improved as above, when the combination of vowels becomes no more unusual than is seen in *myio-dioctes*, *myia-rchus*, &c. In equally loose style, Bonaparte made the specific name *sayus*, — a direct Latinization of the same person's name; but it must either be put in

378. Sayiornis nigricans (Sw.) Bp. B 134. C 251. R 317.
Black Pewit Flycatcher.

379. Sayiornis fusca (Gm.) Bd. B 135. C 252. R 315.
Pewit Flycatcher; Phœbe-bird.

380. Contopus borealis (Sw.) Bd. B 137. C 253. R 318.
Olive-sided Pewee Flycatcher.

381. Contopus pertinax Cab. B —. C 254. R 319.
Coues's Pewee Flycatcher.

382. Contopus virens (L.) Cab. B 139. C 255. R 320.
Pewee Flycatcher; Wood Pewee.

383. Contopus virens richardsoni (Sw.) Coues. B 138. C 255*a*. R 321.
Western Pewee Flycatcher.

384. Empidonax acadicus (Gm.) Bd. B 143. C 256. R 324.
Acadian Flycatcher.

385. Empidonax trailli (Aud.) Bd. B 140. C 257. R 325*a*.
Traill's Flycatcher.

386. Empidonax trailli pusillus (Bd.) Coues. B 141. C 257*a*. R 325.
Little Western Flycatcher.

the genitive, *sayi* or *saii*, or in adjectival form, *sayana* or *saiana*; it must in the latter case be feminine to agree with *sayiornis*. The above emendation of both generic and specific names is respectfully submitted. (See Coues, Bull. Nutt. Club, v, 1880, p. 99.)

378. S. nĭg′-rĭ-cāns. Present participle of *nigrico*, I am blackish; *niger*, black.

379. S. fūs′-că. Lat. *fuscus*, dark, dusky, swarthy. See *Pipilo*, No. 306.

380. Cōn′-tŏ-pūs bŏr-ĕ-ā′-lĭs. Gr. *κόντος*, in some sense unknown to us, and *πούς*, foot. — Lat. *borealis*, northern; *boreas*, the northwind. — "Pewee," like "pewit," is an onomatopœon.

N. B. — Many words ending in *-opus*, from the Gr. *πούς* and a connecting vowel *o*, are habitually accented on the lengthened penult, and the last syllable is made short. But as *-pus* here stands for Gr. *πούς*, and the connecting vowel is invariably short, we should throw the accent back to the antepenult, and dwell on the last syllable. Thus, not *Contō′-pŭs*, *Hæmatō′-pŭs*, *Phalarō′-pŭs*, but *Cont′ŏ-pūs*, *Hæma′tŏ-pūs*, *Phalar′ŏ-pūs*.

381. C. pēr′-tĭ-nāx. Lat. *pertinax*, pertinacious, holding fast on to; from *per* and *tenax*, tenacious, from *teneo*, I hold; this species closely resembling *C. borealis*.

382. C. vĭr′-ēns. See *Dendrœca virens*, No. 112.

383. C. v. rĭch′-ārd-sŏn-ī. To Dr. John Richardson, an author of the Fauna Boreali-Americana, &c.

384. Em-pĭd-ō′-nāx ă-căd′-ĭ-cŭs. Gr. *ἐμπίς*, genitive *ἐμπίδος*, a small kind of insect, gnat; and *ἄναξ* or *ἄναξ*, king. — *Acadicus*, Latinized adjective for Acadian; from Acadia or Acadie.

N. B. — This species has never been found, and probably does not occur, in the region formerly called *Acadia;* the name is therefore geographically false. The name "Acadian Flycatcher," whence *Muscicapa acadica* Gm., no doubt actually refers to Traill's or the Least Flycatcher, the proper name of the present species being probably *Empidonax* subviridis (Bartr.) Coues. Lat. *subviridis*, somewhat green, greenish.

385. E. traĭl′-lī. To Thomas Stewart Traill, a Scottish naturalist. He was professor of medical jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh, and editor of one of the later editions of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

386. E. t. pŭ-sĭl′-lŭs. See *Sitta*, No. 60.

387. Empidonax minimus Bd. B 142. C 258. R 326.
Least Flycatcher.

388. Empidonax flaviventris Bd. B 144. C 259. R 322.
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.

389. Empidonax flaviventris difficilis Bd. B 144*a*. C —. R 323. (?)
Western Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.

390. Empidonax hammondi (Xant.) Bd. B 145. C 260. R 327.
Hammond's Flycatcher.

391. Empidonax obscurus (Sw.) Bd. B 146. C 261. R 328.
Wright's Flycatcher.

392. Mitrephorus fulvifrons pallescens Coues. B —. C 262. R 329*a*.
Buff-breasted Flycatcher.

393. Ornithium imberbe Scl. B —. C —. R 331.
Beardless Flycatcher.

394. Pyrocephalus rubineus mexicanus (Scl.) Coues. B 147. C 263. R 330.
Mexican Vermilion Flycatcher.

395. Nyctidromus albicollis (Gm.) Burm. B —. C —. R 356.
Pauraque.

387. **E. mĭn′-ĭ-mŭs.** Lat. *minimus*, least, smallest, superlative degree of *parvus*, little.

388. **E. flā-vī-vēn′-trīs.** Lat. *flavus*, yellow; *ventris*, pertaining to the belly, *venter*, belly; probably digammated from Gr. ἔντερον, the entrails.

389. **E. f. dĭf-fĭ′-cĭ-lĭs.** Lat. *difficilis*, difficult, not facile; *dis-facilis*, not easily do-able; *facio*, I do; like *agilis*, active, or *utilis*, useful, from *ago* and *utor*. It is applied to the bird as the French would call a person *difficile*, that is, hard to get at, manage, understand, impracticable; the subspecies not being readily distinguished from *E. flaviventris*.

390. **E. hăm′-mŏnd-ī.** To Dr. W. A. Hammond, sometime Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

391. **E. ōb-scū′-rŭs.** See *Molothrus*, No. 314. — To C. Wright, the discoverer. Swainson's bird is very uncertain, and our species might be called *E. wrighti*.

392. **Mī-trē′-phŏr-ŭs fūl′-vī-frŏns pāl-lēs′-cēns.** Gr. μίτρα or μίτρη, a mitre or other headdress, and φορός, bearing, from φέρω, same as Lat. *fero*, I bear. We believe either *mitrephorus* or *mitrophorus* to be admissible; the former has currency, though the latter may be preferable. — Lat. *fulvus*, yellowish, fulvous, and *frons*, forehead. — Lat. *pallescens*, somewhat pale, from *pallesco*, I grow pale; *palleo*, of same meaning. The allusion is to the pale coloration in comparison with the stock-form *fulvifrons*. [See Index, p. 137.]

393. **Ōr-nĭth′-ĭ-ŭm ĭm-bēr′-bĕ.** Gr. ὀρνίθιον, a little bird; diminutive of ὄρνις, a bird. — Lat. *imberbe*, beardless, from *in*, negation, and *barba*, beard. The genus is commonly written *Ornithion*, but it is customary to change *-on* of the Greek into *-um* in Latin.

Not in the orig. ed.; since discovered in Texas by G. B. Sennett. See Coues, The Country, i, p. 184, July 13, 1878.

394. **Py-rō-cĕph′-ă-lŭs rŭb-ĭn′-ĕ-ŭs mĕx-ĭ-cā′-nŭs.** Gr. πῦρ, genitive πυρός, fire, κεφαλή, head. — Lat. *rubineus* (not classic), equivalent to *rubens*, ruby-colored, rose-red.

395. **Nyc-tĭ′-drŏ-mŭs āl-bĭ-cōl′-lĭs.** Gr. νύξ, genitive νυκτός, night, and δρόμος, act of running: in allusion to the nocturnal activity of the bird. See *Ammodramus*, No. 238. — Lat. *albus*, white, and *collis*, neck.

Not in the orig. ed.; since discovered in Texas by G. B. Sennett, and J. C. Merrill.

396. Antrostomus carolinensis (Gm.) Gould. B 111. C 264. R 353.
Chuck-will's-widow.

397. Antrostomus vociferus (Wils.) Bp. B 112. C 265. R 354.
Whip-poor-will. [See Addenda, No. 881.

398. Phalænoptilus nuttalli (Aud.) Ridg. B 113. C 266. R 355.
Nuttall's Whip-poor-will.

399. Chordediles popetue (V.) Bd. B 114. C 267. R 357.
Night-hawk.

400. Chordediles popetue henryi (Cass.) All. B 115. C 267*a*. R 357*a*.
Western Night-hawk.

401. Chordediles popetue minor (Cab.) Ridg. B —. C —. R 357*b*. (!W. I.)
Cuban Night-hawk.

402. Chordediles acutipennis texensis (Lawr.) Ridg. B 116. C 268. R 358.
Texan Night-hawk.

396. An-trō′-stŏ-mŭs că-rō-līn-ēn′-sĭs. Gr. ἄντρον, Lat. *antrum*, a cave, στόμα, mouth; in allusion to the cavernous capacity of this fissirost. — The curious English name, like "whip-poor-will," is an onomatopœon, being an attempt to express the bird's cry in words.

397. A. vō-cī′-fĕr-ŭs. Lat. *vociferus*, vociferous, clamorous, from *vox*, genitive, *vocis*, voice, and *fero*, I bear; *vox* is said to be digammated from Gr. ὄψ.

398. Phăl-aē-nōp′-tĭl-ŭs nŭt-tăl-lī. Gr. φάλαινα, a moth, and πτίλον, plumage; in allusion to the peculiar velvety plumage, like the furriness of a moth's wing. — To Thomas Nuttall.

This is given as *Antrostomus nuttalli* in the orig. ed. The genus has since been established by Ridgway, Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, 1880, p. 5.

399. Chōr-dē-dī′-lēs popetue. Gr. χορδή, a chord, a stringed instrument, and δείλη, contracted from δείελος, root εἴλω, the evening, here apparently meaning to close in, as evening does. The allusion is to the crepuscular habits of the bird, its curious notes being oftenest heard at evening. Swainson originally wrote *chordeiles*, — an inadmissible contraction, and further erroneous in retaining Gr. ει instead of changing to long Lat. *i*. The word has sometimes been written *chordiles*. Cabanis properly emends as above. Swainson was very negligent in these matters: for instance, he made a genus *aipunemia*, the proper form of which is *œpycnemis*. — The word *popetue* is barbarous, of meaning and pronunciation alike unknown to us. We have heard it as three and as four syllables, accented in each case on the antepenult.

This stands as *Chordeiles virginianus* in the orig. ed.

400. C. p. hĕn′-ry-ī. To Dr. T. Charlton Henry, who collected and observed in the West.

401. C. p. mīn′-ŏr. Lat. *minor*, minor, less, smaller, this form holding such relation to the stock species.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. Stated to have occurred in Florida. See Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, p. 219.

402. C. ă-cū-tĭ-pēn′-nĭs tēx-ēn′-sĭs. Lat. *acutus*, acute, sharp, pointed, and *penna*, wing or feather, in allusion to the long wings. — *Texensis*, adjective formed from Texas. Texas is properly a plural noun, singular Texa, meaning the Texas; as we should say now, the Texans, a race of the Caddos. Tachies and Taxus are also found.

This stands as *C. texensis* of the orig. ed.

403. Panyptila saxatilis (Woodh.) Coues. B 107. C 269. R 349.
White-throated Rock Swift.

404. Nephœcetes niger borealis (Kenn.) Coues. B 108. C 270. R 350.
Black Rock Swift.

405. Chætura pelasgica (L.) Steph. B 109. C 271. R 351.
Chimney Swift.

406. Chætura vauxi (Towns.) De Kay. B 110. C 272. R 352.
Vaux's Chimney Swift.

407. Basilinna xantusi (Lawr.) Elliot. B —. C 273. R 347.
Xantus Humming-bird.

408. Eugenes fulgens (Sw.) Gld. B —. C 274*bis*. R 334.
Refulgent Humming-bird.

409. Trochilus colubris L. B 101. C 275. R 335.
Ruby-throated Humming-bird.

403. Păn-yp'-tĭ-lă sāx-āt'-ĭ-lĭs. Gr. *πάνυ*, much, very, from *πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν*, all, and *πτίλον*, wing: in allusion to the great length of this member. — Lat. *saxatilis*, rock-inhabiting: *saxum*, a rock.

404. Nĕph-oē'-cĕ-tēs nĭg'-ĕr bŏr-ĕ-ā'-lĭs. Gr. *νέφος*, a cloud, and *οἰκέτης*, an inhabitant; well applied to this bird of great wing and high flight. See *Poœcetes*, No. 232. — Lat. *niger*, black. — Lat. *borealis*, northern.

405. Chaē-tū'-ră pĕl-ās'-gĭ-că. Gr. *χαίτη*, a stiff hair, a bristle, and *οὐρα*, tail, in allusion to the spines which project from the ends of the tail-feathers.

The specific word was written *pelagtca* by Linnæus in 1758, and *pelasgia* by him in 1766. The word has occasioned much conjecture as to its orthography, derivation, and applicability. We cannot suppose it to be *pelagica*, pelagic, relating to the high seas, like marine. It is apparently one of Linnæus's whims of nomenclature, by which he likened this migratory species to a Pelasgian, one of the nomadic tribes of Greece, the *Pelasgi*, Πελασγοί. There is indeed a geographical name *pelasgia*, but such would hardly be used in this form, and would be geographically false, moreover. Excluding *pelasgia* or *pelagica* as out of the question, and supposing the allusion to be to the nomadic *Pelasgi*, we conclude that the proper form of the word is as above given, *pelasgica*, the adjective meaning Pelasgian, *i. e.*, in a tropical sense, nomadic, migratory.

406. C. vaŭx'-ī. To William S. Vaux, of Philadelphia.

407. Băs-ĭl-ĭn'-nă xăn'-tŭs-ī. Gr. *βασίλιννα*, a queen, feminine form of *βασιλεύς*, a king. To Louis John Xantus de Vesey, who later called himself John Xantus, an energetic and successful collector in South-western United States, and Mexico. We suppose the name originally meant yellow, *ξανθός, xanthus*, and in fact it is written *xanthusi* sometimes.

This is given as *Heliopœdica xantusi* in the orig. ed. of the Check List.

408. Eū'-gĕn-ēs fūl'-gēns. Gr. *εὐγενής*, well-born; from *εὖ*, well, and *γένος*, birth; *γίγνομαι*, I am born. — Lat. *fulgens*, glittering, refulgent, from *fulgeo*, I shine, flash, gleam, glitter.

Not in the orig. ed.: since discovered in Arizona by H. W. Henshaw.

409. Trŏch'-ĭ-lŭs cŏl'-ŭ-brĭs. Gr. *τρόχιλος* or *τροχίλος*, Lat. *trochilus*, a kind of bird; from *τροχός*, a runner. The bird originally so called by Herodotus was an Egyptian species of plover, of the genus *Ægialitis*, which was so named from its habit of coursing the banks of streams. The name was also applied by the ancients to some small bird, species uncertain, perhaps a warbler, wren, or kinglet. Very curiously, the name was afterward transferred to the American humming-birds, becoming fixed in modern nomen-

410. Trochilus alexandri Bourc. and Muls. B 102. C 276. R 336.
Alexander Humming-bird.

411. Selasphorus rufus (Gm.) Sw. B 103. C 277. R 340.
Rufous Humming-bird.

412. Selasphorus alleni Hensh. B —. C —. R 341.
Allen Humming-bird.

413. Selasphorus platycercus (Sw.) Gld. B 104. C 278. R 339.
Broad-tailed Humming-bird.

414. Calypte annæ (Less.) Gld. B 105. C 279. R 338.
Anna Humming-bird.

415. Calypte costæ (Bourc.) Gld. B 106. C 280. R 337.
Costa Humming-bird.

416. Atthis heloisæ (Less. and De Lat.) Reich. B —. C 281. R 342.
Heloise Humming-bird.

417. Stellula calliope Gld. B —. C 282. R 343.
Calliope Humming-bird.

418. Calothorax lucifer (Sw.) Gray. B —. C —. R 349.
Lucifer Humming-bird.

clature as a genus in that family in consequence of such usage on the part of Linnæus. — The name *colubris* might be an adjective formed from *coluber*, a snake, in allusion to the scales on the hummer's throat; but this is unlikely. There are old treatises on birds in which the terms *colibri, kolibri, colibry* occur, and the word is doubtless barbarous.

410. **T.** ă-lĕx-ān′-drī. To —— Alexandre.

411. **Sĕ-lās′-phŏr-ŭs rū′-fŭs.** Gr. *σέλας, σέλαος*, light, and *φορός*, bearing, *φέρω*, I bear; euphoniously compounded, at the expense of strict propriety. — Lat. *rufus*, rufous, reddish.

412. **S.** ăl′-lĕn-ī. To C. A. Allen, of Nicasio, California.
Not in the orig. ed.; since distinguished from *S. rufus* by Mr. Henshaw: see Bull. Nutt. Club, ii, 1877, p. 54.

413. **S.** plăt-ŷ-cēr′-cŭs. Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, wide; *κέρκος*, tail.

414. **C.** ān′-naē. Dedicated to the Duchess of Rivoli.
This is *Selasphorus anna* in the orig. ed.

415. **Că-lŷp′-tē cōs′-taē.** Gr. Καλυπτή, a proper name; *καλύπτω*, I conceal. — To —— Costa.
This is *Selasphorus costæ* in the orig. ed.

416. **At′-thĭs hĕl-ŏ-ī′-saē.** Gr. *Ἀτθίς*, Attic, Athenian; probably in allusion to some peculiar charm of the bird. Attic was *ne plus ultra* Greek, as Parisian is *par excellence* French.
This is *Selasphorus heloisæ* of the orig. ed.

417. **Stĕl′-lŭ-lă căl-lī′-ŏ-pē.** Lat. *stellula*, a little star, diminutive of *stella*, a star. — Gr. Καλλιόπη, Calliope, one of the Muses; *καλός*, feminine *καλλή*, beautiful, &c., and *ὄψ*, voice. The application of the word to a voiceless bird is not obvious, unless it be simply dedicatory.

418. **Căl-ŏ-thō′-rāx lū′-cĭ-fĕr.** Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, and *θώραξ*, thorax, chest. — Lat. *Lucifer*, Lucifer, the light-bearer, from *lux, lucis*, light, and *fero*, I bear. Both words note the glittering plumage.
Not in the orig. ed.; since discovered in Arizona by H. W. Henshaw; and first announced from that locality under the erroneous name of "*Doricha enicura*," in Am. Sportsm., v, p. 328, Feb. 20, 1875. See Lawr., Bull. Nutt. Club, ii, 1877, p. 108.

419. Amazilia fuscocaudata (Fras.) Elliot. B. —. C —. R 345.
Dusky-tailed Humming-bird.

420. Amazilia cerviniventris Gld. B —. C —. R 346.
Buff-bellied Humming-bird.

421. Iache latirostris (Sw.) Elliot. B —. C —. R 348.
Circe Humming-bird.

422. Trogon ambiguus Gld. B 65. C 284. R 384. (!M)
Copper-tailed Trogon.

423. Ceryle alcyon (L.) Boie. B 117. C 286. R 382.
Belted Kingfisher.

424. Ceryle americana cabanisi (Reich.) Coues. B 118. C 287. R 383.
Texas Kingfisher.

425. Crotophaga ani L. B 66, 67. C 288. R 389.
Black Ani.

419. Am-ă-zīl′-ĭ-ă fūs-cŏ-caūd-ā′-tă. The word *amazilia* is apparently Latinized from Lesson's word *amazili*, used in the plural form *amazilis* for a group of hummers. We do not know what it means. — Lat. *fuscus*, dark, and *caudata*, tailed; *cauda*, tail.

Not in the orig. ed.; since discovered in Texas by J. C. Merrill. This has been called *Pyrrhophœna riefferi* in papers relating to the Texas specimens. See Merrill, Bull. Nutt. Club, i, 1876, p. 88, and Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., i, 1878, p. 147.

420. A. cēr-vī-nī-vēn′-trīs. Lat. *cervinus*, relating to a deer, *cervus*; and *ventris*, pertaining to the belly, *venter*. The allusion is to the *fawn*-colored under parts.

Not in the orig. ed.; since discovered in Texas by J. C. Merrill. See Bull. Nutt. Club, ii, 1877, p. 26, and Pr. Nat. Mus., i, 1878, p. 148.

421. I′-ă-chē lā-tī-rōs′-trīs. Gr. *ἰαχή*, a battle-cry; also a proper name, whence derived. — Lat. *latirostris*, broad-billed; *latus*, wide, like Gr. *πλατύς*, of same meaning; and *rostrum*, beak.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List; since discovered in Arizona by H. W. Henshaw. See Amer. Sportsm., Feb. 20, 1875.

422. Trō′-gōn ām-bĭ′-gŭ-ŭs. Gr. *τρώγων*, a gnawer, rodent, from *τρώγω*, I gnaw, eat away, corrode; from the stout, dentate bill; see *Troglodytes*, No. 74. The word was applied by Moehring in 1752 to the Brazilian Trogon, called *curucui* by the natives, and made generic by Brisson in 1760. — Lat. *ambiguus*, ambiguous, equivocal, of more than one meaning, in a double sense; hence, doubtful, uncertain; from *ambo*, both, on two sides, and *ago*, to act or do. Ambiguity is literally a double-dealing, "with double sense deluding;" compare Fr. *double entendre*, and such homely expressions as "back and fill," "blow hot and cold," "on the fence," "hedge" (to bet on both sides). It was badly applied to this fine species when considered doubtfully distinct from *T. mexicanus*.

This stands as *T. mexicanus* in the orig. ed. For its actual occurrence in Texas, see Pr. Nat. Mus., i, 1878, p. 118.

423. Cē′-rў-lē āl′-cў-ōn. Gr. *κήρυλος*, a kingfisher. — Gr. *ἀλκυών*, Lat. *halcyon* or *alcyon*, a kingfisher. Ἀλκυόνη or *Alcyone* was a mythical character, daughter of Æolus, fabled to have been transformed into a kingfisher when, out of love for her shipwrecked husband Ceyx, she threw herself into the sea. The kingfisher was also believed to nest on the water, at a time the waves were stilled; hence the term "halcyon days."

424. C. ăm-ĕr-ĭ-cā′-nă căb-ăn′-ĭs-ī. To Dr. Jean Cabanis, long time one of the leaders of German ornithology, and editor of the Journal für Ornithologie.

425. Crŏ-tō′-phă-gă ā′-nī. Gr. *κροτών*, a bug, tick, plant-louse; and *φάγος*, from *φάγομαι*, I eat.

426. Crotophaga sulcirostris Sw. B —. C —. R 390.
Groove-billed Ani.

427. Geococcyx californianus (Less.) Bd. B 68. C 289. R 385.
Ground Cuckoo; Chaparral Cock; Road-runner.

428. Coccygus erythrophthalmus (Wils.) Bd. B 70. C 290. R 388.
Black-billed Cuckoo.

429. Coccygus americanus (L.) Bp. B 69. C 291. R 387.
Yellow-billed Cuckoo.

430. Coccygus seniculus (Lath.) V. B 71. C 292. R 386.
Mangrove Cuckoo.

431. Campephilus principalis (L.) Gr. B 72. C 293. R 359.
Ivory-billed Woodpecker.

432. Hylotomus pileatus (L.) Bd. B 90. C 294. R 371.
Pileated Woodpecker.

433. Picus borealis V. B 80. C 296. R 362.
Red-cockaded Woodpecker.

426. **C. sūl-cī-rōs′-trĭs.** Lat. *sulcus*, a groove, furrow, channel; a word sibilated from Gr. *ὀλκός*, a trace, track, trail; and *rostris*, pertaining to the beak, *rostrum*.

Not in the orig. ed.; since discovered in Texas by G. B. Sennett. See Coues, The Country, i, July 13, 1878, p. 184.

427. **Gĕ-ŏ-cōc′-cўx căl-ĭ-fŏr-nĭ-ān′-ŭs.** Gr. *γῆ* or *γέα*, the earth, and *κόκκυξ*, a cuckoo. The latter word is onomatopœic, and runs in similar forms through many languages, the idea being always to express the cuckoo's voice in a word: Lat. *cuculus;* Fr. *coucou;* Eng. *cuckoo, cuckow;* Germ. *Kukuk*, &c. See *Coccygus*, No. 428.

428. **Cōc′-cy-gŭs ĕ-ryth-rōph-thāl′-mŭs.** The generic name is modified from *κόκκυξ*, a cuckoo. Its orthography has given rise to much variance of opinion. It was originally written by Vieillot *coccyzus;* such spelling has been accepted by Sclater and others, and is perhaps defensible on the ground that there is a Greek verb *κοκκύζω*, I make a noise like a cuckoo, whence a noun *κοκκύζος*, becoming *coccyzus* in Latin, might be formed. Boie first emended Vieillot's name to *coccygus*, in which he was followed by Cabanis and many others. Other forms of the word found in ornithological writings are: *coccyzon, coccygius, coccysus, coccyzius, coccygon.* We adopt Boie's form *coccygus*, being directly from the genitive of *κόκκυξ*, not wishing to unnecessarily interfere. — For *erythrophthalmus*, see *Pipilo*, No. 301.

429. **C. ăm-ĕr-ĭ-cā′-nŭs.** To America. See *Parula*, No. 93.

430. **C. sĕn-ĭ′-cŭ-lŭs.** Lat. *seniculus*, a little old man; diminutive of *senex*, an old man. The allusion is probably to the gray on the head, a sign of senility.

431. **Cām-pē′-phĭl-ŭs prĭn-cĭ-pā′-lĭs.** Gr. *κάμπη*, a caterpillar, from its bending; well-illustrated in the way a "measuring-worm" bends. The word primarily means a bending: *καμπτός*, bent; *κάμπτω*, I bend; the same word is seen in *Campylorhynchus*, for example. *φίλος, φιλέω*, I love. — Lat. *principalis*, principal, chief, from the great size of the bird.

432. **Hy-lŏ′-tŏ-mŭs pī-lĕ-ā′-tŭs.** Gr. *ὑλοτόμος*, cutting wood, *i. e.*, a woodcutter: *ὕλη*, wood, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. — Lat. *pileatus*, capped, *i. e.*, crested; from *pileus* or *pileum*, a cap; related to *pilus*, a hair; the same root is seen in *depilatory, pile*, as of velvet, &c.

433. **Pĭ′-cŭs bŏr-ĕ-ā′-lĭs.** Lat. *Picus*, a mythical person, and also a woodpecker, because the former, one of the victims of Circe, whose love he had scorned, was transformed into a woodpecker. The etymology of *picus* is doubtful; the word is said by some to be prob-

434. Picus scalaris Wagl. B 79. C 297. R 363.
Texas Woodpecker.

435. Picus scalaris nuttalli (Gamb.) Coues. B 78. C 297*a*. R 364.
Nuttall's Woodpecker.

436. Picus scalaris lucasanus (Xant.) Coues. B —. C 297*b*. R 363*a*.
St. Lucas Woodpecker.

437. Picus stricklandi Malh. B —. C —. R 365.
Strickland's Woodpecker.

438. Picus villosus L. B 74. C 298. R 360, 360*a*.
Hairy Woodpecker.

439. Picus villosus harrisi (Aud.) All. B 75. C 298*a*. R 360*b*.
Harris's Woodpecker.

440. Picus pubescens L. B 76. C 299. R 361.
Downy Woodpecker.

441. Picus pubescens gairdneri (Aud.) Coues. B 77. C 299*a*. R 361*a*.
Gairdner's Woodpecker.

ably for *pigus*, from *pingo*, I paint, and hence to mean *pigtus* or *pictus*, painted, spotted; if so, it is well applied to the woodpecker, a bird of variegated colors, a much *pied* bird: compare *Pica*, No. 347. Others hold, however, that *picus* is from the same root as the Gr. *πίπω* or *πίπος*, a little bird, a peeper, chirper; just as Gr. *ἵππος* or *ἴκκος* and Lat. *equus* (which was formerly spelled very differently, and with *c* instead of *q*) are cognate. This would make it an onomatopœon, like *pipit*, *pipilo*, &c. — Lat. *borealis*, northern; *boreas*, the north-wind.

Note. — According to Professor Newton (Ibis, 3d ser., vi, 1876, p. 94 seq.), the type of the Linnæan genus *Picus* is *P. martius*. The same author adds, in a private note addressed to Dr. Coues, that "the adjective in any other combination loses its classical allusion, which all naturalists, including Linnæus, until comparatively recent times, recognized." It would also appear that our *H. pileatus*, No. 432, is congeneric with *P. martius*. On these premises, No. 432 should stand as *Picus pileatus*, and some other generic name be found for Nos. 433–441. It is regretted, that, as the untoward circumstances (tent-life in unbookish Arizona) under which these proof-sheets are being corrected do not permit us to follow up the matter at present, we are obliged to let the current nomenclature pass with this explanation.

434. P. scā-lā′-rīs. Lat. *scalaris*, ladder-like; *scala*, a flight of stairs, a ladder, scale, shortened from *scandla*, from *scando*, I climb. The idea in Wagler's mind may have been the climbing or scaling of trees by the bird; more likely the bars on the back, resembling the rounds of a ladder.

435. P. s. nŭt′-tăl-lī. To Thomas Nuttall. — Perhaps entirely distinct from No. 434.

436. P. s. lū-căs-ā′-nŭs. To Cape St. Lucas, S. Cala., where discovered.

437. P. strĭck′-lănd-ī. To Hugh E. Strickland, the eminent English ornithologist.
Not in the orig. ed. Since discovered in Arizona by H. W. Henshaw. See Amer. Sportsm., v, p. 328, Feb. 20, 1875.

438. P. vīl-lō′-sŭs. Lat. *villosus*, shaggy, hairy, villous; from *villus*, a hair, tuft of hair.

439. P. v. hăr′-rīs-ī. To Edward Harris, companion and friend of Audubon.

440. P. pū-bē′-scēns. Lat. *pubescens*, present participle of *pubesco*, I come to puberty, *i. e.*, the time when the hair grows on the genitals; *pubes*, the parts on which such hair grows; hence, *pubescent*, hairy, downy.

441. P. p. gaīrd′-nĕr-ī. To Dr. —— Gairdner, a Scottish naturalist.

442. Xenopicus albolarvatus (Cass.) Bd. B 81. C 295. R 366.
White-headed Woodpecker.

443. Picoïdes arcticus (Sw.) Gray. B 82. C 300. R 367.
Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker.

444. Picoïdes americanus Brehm. B 83. C 301. R 368.
Banded-backed Three-toed Woodpecker.

445. Picoïdes americanus dorsalis (Bd.) Allen. B 84. C 301*a*. R 368*a*.
Striped-backed Three-toed Woodpecker.

446. Sphyropicus varius (L.) Bd. B 85. C 302. R 369.
Yellow-bellied Woodpecker.

447. Sphyropicus varius nuchalis Bd. B 86. C 302*a*. R 369*a*.
Nuchal Woodpecker.

448. Sphyropicus varius ruber (Gm.) Ridg. B 87. C 302*b*, *or* 303. R 369*b*.
Red-breasted Woodpecker.

449. Sphyropicus thyroïdes (Cass.) Bd. B 88, 89. C 304, 305. R 370.
Brown-headed Woodpecker.

442. Xĕn-ŏ-pī′-cŭs āl-bŏ-lār-vā′-tŭs. Gr. ξένος, a guest, stranger; ξένος, rare, foreign, &c. — Lat. *albolarvatus*, white-masked; *albus*, white, and *larva*, a mask. The same word is used for insects in their early stage, when the characters of the *imago*, or perfect insect, are *masked* or hidden in the caterpillar.

Given as *Picus a.* in the orig. ed. For generic characters, see Ridgw., Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, 1880, p. 6.

443. Pī-cŏ-ī′-dēs ārc′-tī-cŭs. Lat. *picus*, a woodpecker, and Gr. εἶδος, resemblance. The word is one of the numerous bastards in the genera of *Picidæ*, which authors seem bent on producing; there is no such word as *Picus* in Greek, yet they have constantly compounded it with Greek adjectives. The εἶ becomes long *ī*; the *o* is the connecting vowel; the word should have the diæresis over the *i*, and be pronounced in four syllables, with accent on the penult. All such hybrid words are so far wrong as to be past praying for, and scarcely worth the trouble of trying to twist into some decent shape.

444. P. ăm-ĕr-ī-cā′-nŭs. To America. See *Parula*, No. 93.

445. P. a. dōr-sā′-lis. Lat. *dorsalis*, pertaining to *dorsum*, the back.

446. Sphy-rŏ-pī′-cŭs văr′-ĭ-ŭs. Gr. σφῦρον, a hammer, and Lat. *picus*. It was originally written *sphyrapicus* by Baird; but the connecting vowel should be *o* in this case. It is usually accented on the antepenult, with shortening of the *i* in *picus*, for which we see no reason, beyond our extreme tendency to throw the accent always backward. The word is a hopeless hybrid, even when emended as above; *sphyrocopus* (σφυροκόπος) would have been classic for a hammerer. — Lat. *varius*, various, varied, variegated; referring to the coloration in this case.

447. S. v. nū-chā-lis. Quasi-Lat. *nuchalis*, relating to the nape, *nucha*, which is red in this bird, not in *S. varius*. See *Leucosticte*, No. 205.

448. S. v. rŭb′-ĕr. Lat. *ruber*, red.

This stands as *S. ruber* in the body of the orig. ed. of the Check List: as above in the appendix.

449. S. thў-rō-ī′-dēs. Gr. θυρεοειδής, resembling a certain kind of shield; in allusion to the shield-shaped black spot on the breast; θυρεός, a shield, εἶδος, resemblance. The fuller form of the word would be *thyreoïdes*, in five syllables. It has always been wrongly written *thyroideus*. See especially *Picoïdes*, No. 443.

Note. — *S. williamsoni*, No. 305 of the orig. ed., is the male of the same species.

450. Centurus carolinus (L.) Bp. B 91. C 306. R 372.
Red-bellied Woodpecker.

451. Centurus aurifrons Wagl. B 92. C 307. R 373.
Yellow-fronted Woodpecker.

452. Centurus uropygialis Bd. B 93. C 308. R 374.
Gila Woodpecker.

453. Melanerpes erythrocephalus (L.) Sw. B 94. C 309. R 375.
Red-headed Woodpecker.

454. Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi Ridg. B 95. C 310. R 377.
Californian Woodpecker.

455. Melanerpes formicivorus angustifrons Bd. B —. C 310*a*. R 377*a*.
Narrow-fronted Woodpecker.

456. Asyndesmus torquatus (Wils.) Coues. B 96. C 311. R 376.
Lewis's Woodpecker.

457. Colaptes auratus (L.) Sw. B 97. C 312. R 378.
Golden-winged Woodpecker; Flicker.

458. Colaptes chrysoïdes Malh. B 99. C 313. R 379.
Gilded Woodpecker.

450. Cēn-tū′-rūs că-rŏ-lī′-nŭs. Gr. *κέντρον*, a point, prickle, and *οὖρα*, tail; spine-tailed. The full form would appear to be *Centrurus* (like *Centrocercus*, for example), but there is a way of getting *Centurus* from *κέντη-*; *κεντέω* is the verb to prick, goad, &c. — *Carolinus* is badly syncopated from *carolinianus*; *carolinensis* would have been better still.

451. C. aūr′-ī-frŏns. Lat. *aurifrons*, golden-forehead; *aurum*, gold (yellow), and *frons*, forehead.

452. C. ū-rŏ-pȳ-gī-ā′-lĭs. There is a very late Latin word *uropygium*, the rump, from which the above is derived as an adjective. But this is merely a modern Latinizing of the good Gr. *οὐροπύγιον* or *ὀρρόπυγιον*, the rump; from *οὖρα*, tail, and *πυγή*, the buttocks. The allusion in this case is to the conspicuously white rump of the bird, which a Greek would have called *πύγαργος* (*pygargus*).

453. Měl-ăn-ēr′-pēs ĕ-rȳth-rŏ-cĕph′-ā-lŭs. Gr. *μέλας*, genitive *μέλανος*, black, and *ἕρπης*, a creeper; *ἕρπω*, I creep, crawl. See *Catherpes*, No. 66. The full form would be *melanoherpes*. — Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *κεφαλή*, head.

454. M. fŏr-mī-cī′-vŏr-ŭs baīrd′-ī. Lat. *formica*, an ant, and *voro*, I devour, in allusion to a habit of the species. — To Prof. Spencer Fullerton Baird. See Ridg., Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 21, 1881, p. 85. Given in the orig. ed. as *M. formicivorus*.

455. M. f. ān-gūs′-tī-frŏns. Lat. *angustus*, narrow, straitened, from *ango*, I press upon, draw together, &c.; Gr. *ἄγχω*, I squeeze, strangle, distress, &c.; the same root and idea is seen in *anxious*, *anxiety*, &c.; *frons*, forehead. The allusion is to the narrowness of the yellow frontal band.

456. Ă-sȳn-dēs′-mŭs tōr-quā′-tŭs. Gr. *ἀ* privative, *σύν*, together, with, *δεσμός*, a bond; in allusion to the loosened texture of the feathers of the under parts. — Lat. *torquatus*, collared; *torquis*, a necklace, collar; *torqueo*, I twist, twine around; *tortus*, twisted, distorted, contortion; so also *torture*, as of one wrenched or racked. The allusion is to the ashy collar on the neck of the bird. — The English name is that of Merriwether Lewis, the explorer in company with Clark (Clark's Crow, *Picicorvus*).

457. Cŏl-āp′-tēs aūr-ā′-tŭs. Gr. *κολαπτής*, a chisel, hammer; *κολάπτω*, I use such an instrument; very appropriate to a woodpecker. — Lat. *auratus*, gilded, golden (colored); *aurum*, gold; also very apt to this bird.

458. C. chrȳ-sŏ-ī′-dēs. Gr. *χρύσεος*, *χρυσοῦς*, golden, of the color of gold, *χρυσός*; *εἶδος*, resemblance.

459. Colaptes mexicanus Sw. B 98. C 314. R 378*a*.
Red-shafted Woodpecker.

460. Conurus carolinensis (L.) Kuhl. B 63. C 315. R 392.
Carolina Parrot; Paroquet.

461. Aluco flammeus pratincola (Bp.) Coues. B 47. C 316. R 394.
American Barn Owl.

462. Bubo virginianus (Gm.) Bp. B 48. C 317. R 405.
Great Horned Owl.

463. Bubo virginianus arcticus (Sw.) Cass. B —. C 317*a*. R 405*a*, 405*b*.
Arctic Horned Owl.

464. Bubo virginianus pacificus Cass. B —. C 317*b*. R 405*c*.
Pacific Horned Owl.

459. **C. mĕx-ĭ-cā′-nŭs.** To Mexico.

460. **Cō-nū-rŭs că-rŏ-lĭn-ēn′-sĭs.** Gr. *κῶνος*, Lat. *conus*, a cone, pine-cone, whence our word for a figure of that kind; *οὐρα*, tail; in allusion to the wedged or cuneate tail.

NOTE. — The nomenclature of our owls, Nos. 461–488, must be considered still unsettled in several instances, though we have endeavored to approximate toward a fixed terminology in this difficult group, where the species and subspecies are not readily determined, and where authors have bandied about the generic and specific names so indiscriminately as to produce great confusion. The names here provisionally adopted are in the main according to results reached by Mr. Ridgway, who has given special attention to these birds.

461. **Ăl-ū′-cō flăm′-mĕ-ŭs prāt-ĭn′-cŏ-lă.** The meaning of *Aluco* we do not know, further than that it has long been used for some kind of owl; perhaps related to *ἐλεός*, which occurs in Aristotle as the name of some owl, and is enumerated by Brisson among the synonyms of the European barn owl. Numberless names of owls in very many languages are doubtless more nearly related than their diverse orthography would show at first sight, and mostly appear to be onomatopœic, in imitation of the hooting, howling cries of these inauspicious birds of the night: Eng. *owl, owlet, howlet;* A. S. *ul, eul, ule;* Dutch, *uil;* Dan. *ugle;* Sw. *uggla;* Germ. eule; Fr. *hulotte;* Ital. *alocho* (compare *aluco*); Sansk. *uluka*, &c. — Lat. *flammeus*, flaming, fiery-red; *flamma* (*flag-ma*), a flame, blaze; the root is seen in *flag*rant, *flag*itious, de*flag*rate; *flagro*, I flare up, am inflamed; and many kindred words. The allusion, rather strong, is to the *flagrant* colors of this species in comparison with most owls. — Lat. *pratincola*, an inhabitant of fields; *pratum*, a meadow, *incola*, an inhabitant (*in* and *colo*, I cultivate).

This stands as *Strix flammea americana* in the orig. ed., and Ridgway has *A. flammea americana;* but *pratincola* Bp. (1838) antedates *americana* Aud. (1839); and, on the generic nomenclature of owls, especially on the type of *Strix* L., see Newton, Yarr. Br. B., 4th ed., i, p. 150, and Ibis, 3d ser., vi, 1876, p. 94.

462. **Bū′-bō vĭr-gĭn-ĭ-ā′-nŭs.** Lat. *bubo*, the horned owl; perhaps related to *bubulus* or *bubalus; bos*, Gr. *βοῦς*, a bull, horned cattle; there is a similar Greek word *βύας*, for a horned owl. So, also, the verb *bubo* or *bubalo*, to low, hoot; the word for the bittern, *butor, botaurus* (*bos, taurus*), and others, are related, all being onomatopœic, with reference to the lowing or bellowing of cattle. — *Virginianus*, see *Cardinalis*, No. 299.

463. **B. v. ārc′-tĭ-cŭs.** See *Sialia*, No. 29.

464. **B. v. pā-cĭ′-fĭ-cŭs.** Lat. *pacificus*, pacific, peaceable, peace-making; *pax*, peace, *facio*, I do, make; "the stilly sea." The reference is to the habitat of the bird.

We retain the three forms of *Bubo* as given in the orig. ed. Mr. Ridgway, after dismissing Mr. Cassin's var. *pacificus*, has four: *B. v.*, and *B. v. arcticus*, as we have them;

465. Scops asio (L.) Bp. B 49. C 318. B 402.
Screech Owl; Mottled Owl; Red Owl.

466. Scops asio kennicotti (Elliot) Coues. B —. C 318*a*. R 402*d*.
Kennicott's Screech Owl.

467. Scops asio maxwellæ Ridg. B —. C —. R 402*c*.
Rocky Mountain Screech Owl.

468. Scops asio maccalli (Cass.) Coues. B 50. C 318*b*. R 402*b*.
McCall's Screech Owl.

469. Scops asio floridanus Ridg. B —. C 318*c*. R 402*a*.
Florida Screech Owl.

470. Scops trichopsis Wagl. B —. C —. R 403. (?)
Mexican Screech Owl.

471. Scops flammeolus (Licht.) Scl. B —. C 319. R 404.
Flammulated Screech Owl.

472. Asio wilsonianus (Less.) Coues. B 51. C 320. R 395
Long-eared Owl.

with *B. v. subarcticus*, after Hoy, and *B. v. saturatus*, Ridg., from the North-west coast, the latter being var. *pacificus* of Hist. N. A. B., iii, p. 65.

465. Scōps ăs′-ĭ-ō. Lat. *scopes* or *scops*, Gr. σκώψ, a kind of owl. Here we have a name for owl which regards the bird in an entirely different sense from that implied in any of the onomatopœic names. The etymology is disputed. Some say from σκώπτω, I mock, scoff, deride, which would make *scops* the same as σκώπτης, a mocker, mimic; the actions of an owl seeming to travesty the beholder. Others have it from σκοπέω, I look out, survey, contemplate, the root of this being seen in *scope*, *telescope*, &c.; or from σκέπτομαι, I examine, scrutinize, am *sceptical* about any thing; the reference being to the great staring eyes of the bird, or its air of contemplation. — Lat. *asio*, a horned owl; occurring in Pliny; apparently a word of Hebrew extraction, the significance of which is unknown to us.

466. S. a. kĕn-nĭ-cŏt′-tī. To Robert Kennicott, of Illinois, an ardent and able naturalist, who sadly lost his life on the Yukon River, in Alaska, where the variety was procured.

467. S. a. măx′-wĕl-laē. To Mrs. M. A. Maxwell, of Boulder, Colorado, the discoverer.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List; since described. See Field and Forest, June, 1877, pp. 210, 213.

468. S. a. măc-căl′-lī. To Colonel G. A. McCall, U. S. A., of Philadelphia, who studied ornithology in Texas.

The *S. a. enano*, recently attributed to Texas by Coues and Sennett, has been identified with this by Ridgway.

469. S. a. flō-rĭ-dā′-nus. To Florida.

470. S. trĭch-ōp′-sīs. Gr. θρίξ, genitive τριχός, hair, and ὤψ, aspect, countenance; *i. q.*, hairy-faced, bristly about the bill? or general plumage of that character?

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. If not the species itself, then its identification with any United States specimens, would appear to be dubious. The name is inserted upon Mr. Ridgway's authority.

471. S. flăm-mĕ′-ō-lŭs. Lat. *flammeolus*, diminutive of *flammeus*: see *Aluco*, No. 461.

472. As′-ĭ-ō wĭl-sŏn-ĭ-ā′-nŭs. For *asio*, see *Scops*, No. 465. — Latinized *Wilsonian*; to Alexander Wilson, "father of American ornithology."

This stands as *Otus vulgaris* var. *wilsonianus* in the orig. ed., but is now regarded as

473. Asio accipitrinus (Pall.) Newt. B 52. C 321. R 395.
Short-eared Owl.

474. Strix cinerea Gm. B 53. C 322. R 399.
Great Gray Owl.

475. Strix cinerea lapponica (Retz.) Coues. B —. C —. R 399*a*. (! A.)
Lapland Great Gray Owl.

476. Strix nebulosa Forst. B 54. C 323. R 397.
Barred Owl.

477. Strix nebulosa alleni Ridg. B —. C —. R 397*a*.
Florida Barred Owl.

478. Strix occidentalis (Xant.) Ridg. B —. C 324. R 398.
Western Barred Owl.

479. Nyctea scandiaca (L.) Newt. B 61. C 325. R 406.
Snowy Owl.

sufficiently distinct from the European bird. — The genus *Otus* is from the Lat. *otus*, Gr. *ὦτος* or *ὠτός*, the *eared* owl; Gr. *οὖς* or *ὦς*, genitive *ὠτός*, an ear; from *οὖας*, a handle. (See *Bubo*, No. 462, and compare *βύας* and *βοῦς*.) — The genus *Asio* would appear to be eligible for the group of long-eared owls commonly called *Otus* of late years. — It is quite likely that the most available specific name for our bird is *americanus* (Steph.), as Ridgway has it.

473. **A.** ăc-cĭp-ĭt-rī′-nŭs. Lat. *accipitrinus*, accipitrine, hawk-like; see *Accipiter*, No. 494.
This stands as *Brachyotus palustris* in the orig. ed. But both the eared owls may well be put in one genus, and the name *accipitrinus* has priority over *brachyotus*. This last word is literal Greek for "short-eared."

474. **Strix** cĭn-ĕr′-ĕ-ă. Lat. *strix*, *stryx*, or *strynx*, or Gr. *στρίγξ*, a screech-owl; from *strido*, I screech, utter shrill *strident* sounds of any kind; Gr. *στρίζω*; sibilated from *τρίζω*. The same root is seen in the English *strident*, *stridulous*. — Lat. *cinereus*, ashy; *cinis*, ashes. See *Harporhynchus*, No. 22.
This stands as *Syrnium lapponicum* var. *cinereum* in the orig. ed., by a blunder; for the latter name has priority over the former. The late rectifications made by Newton in the genera of owls cause *Strix* to be referred to the common Brown Owl of Europe, strictly congeneric with our Barred Owl. If the great Gray Owls be considered generically distinct, they may be called Scotiaptex. Mr. Ridgway uses the genus *Ulula* for this group, which he separates from *Strix* proper.

475. **S. c.** lāp-pŏn′-ĭ-că. To Lapland.
This European conspecies of the great Gray Owl has lately been attributed to North America by Ridgway: see Bull. Nutt. Club, iii, 1878, p. 37; Alaska. Not in orig. ed.

476. **S.** nĕb-ŭ-lō′-să. Lat. *nebulosus*, nebulous, misty, foggy, in the sense here of dark *clouded* color; from the Gr. *νεφέλη* (*νέφος*), a cloud. So, also, Lat. *nubes*, a cloud; *nubo*, I marry, *nubilis*, marriageable; the bride being veiled (*nupta*) for the *nuptials*.
This is *Syrnium nebulosum* of the orig. ed.

477. **S.** n. ăl′-lĕn-ī. To J. A. Allen, of Cambridge, Mass. See *Pipilo*, No. 302.
Not in the orig. ed.; since described. See Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, 1880, p. 8.

478. **S.** ōc-cī-dēn-tā′-lĭs. Lat. *occidentalis*, occidental, western, where the sun sets; *occīdo*, I fall down (*ob* and *cado*, not *occīdo*, I slay).
This is *Syrnium occidentale* of the orig. ed.

479. **Nyc**′-tĕ-ă scān-dī-ā′-că. Gr. Νυκτεύς, Lat. *Nycteus*, a proper name; as an adjective, nocturnal; Lat. *nox*, Gr. *νύξ*, night. There are very many derivatives, of which *Nyctala* is one. — Lat. *Scandiaca*, Skandinavian, relating to Scandia or Scandinavia.

480. Surnia funerea (L.) Rich. & Sw. B 62. C 326. R 407.
American Hawk Owl.

481. Surnia funerea ulula (L.) Ridg. B —. C —. R 407. (?) (! A.)
European Hawk Owl.

482. Nyctala tengmalmi richardsoni (Bp.) Ridg. B 55. C 327. R 400.
Richardson's Owl.

483. Nyctala acadica (Gm.) Bp. B 56, 57. C 328. R 401.
Acadian Owl; Saw-whet Owl.

484. Glaucidium gnoma Wagl. B 60. C 329. R 409.
Pygmy Owl.

480. **Sūr'-nĭ-ă fū-nĕ'-rĭ-ă.** *Surnia* and *Syrnium* are forms of the same word, the meaning and derivation of which are alike unknown to us; we follow Newton in using the former; see Sund., Tent., p. 104. — Lat. *funereus*, funereal; from *funus*, a funeral, burial procession. Applicable to an owl, either regarded as a bird of ill omen, or with reference to its dismal cry, as if wailing the dead.

This stands *Surnia ulula hudsonica* in the orig. ed. Names of owls are "confusion worse confounded." See Ridg. Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, 1880, p. 8.

481. **S. f. ŭl-ŭl-ă.** Lat. *ulula*, a Plinian name of the screech-owl; *ululo*, Gr. ὀλολύζω, I howl, halloo, make a "hullaballoo"; all onomatopœic. Compare also the Hebrew, הַלְלוּ, whence *hallelu*jah.

Not in the orig. ed. The old world Hawk Owl, at best hardly distinguishable from the American, is stated to occur in Alaska as a straggler from Asia; and all the Hawk Owls of Great Britain are said to be of the American variety. The case itself is as perplexing as its nomenclature is involved.

482. **Nyc'-tă-lă tĕng'-măl-mī rĭch'-ārd-sŏn-ī.** Gr. *νύκταλος* or *νύσταλος*, drowsy, sleepy. See *Nyctea*, No. 479, for basis of the word. — To P. G. Tengmalm, a Swedish naturalist. — To Sir John Richardson, the English naturalist.

483. **N. ă-căd'-ĭ-că.** To Acadia, or Acadie, a locale now in Maine, scene of Longfellow's "Evangeline."

484. **Glaū-cĭd'-ĭ-ŭm gnō'-mă.** There is a Greek word *γλαυκίδιον*, but that is some kind of fish, not a bird. It is, however, related to *γλαῦξ*, which means an owl. There is also an adjective *γλαυκώδης*, from *γλαῦξ* and *εἶδος*, from which *Glaucidium* may be modified. The allusion in all these cases is to the *eyes* of the bird; if not in color, then in the general aspect and expression of these remarkable organs of vision. There being actually no owls with *blue* eyes, as *γλαυκός*, *glaucus*, is commonly translated, the direct implication is probably to the owl as the bird of wisdom, sacred to Minerva, *γλαυκῶπις* being one of the most familiar Homeric epithets of the "blue-eyed" goddess. Such may therefore be the meaning of *γλαῦξ*, without reference to the color of the bird's own eyes. — The word *gnoma* is very pat for an owl, and especially interesting in such application. Gr. *γνῶμα*, an opinion, decision; *γνώμη*, reason; *γνώμων*, a judge, arbiter; all from *γιγνώσκω*, I know; whence also *gnostic*, and the very English word *know*, with countless related forms, all rooted in the idea of knowledge. Hence *gnoma* is apt for the bird of Minerva, goddess of wisdom, and is given just as *Athene* was made a similar epithet. Furthermore, the English word *gnome*, by which we may directly translate *gnoma* in this case, is from the same root, meaning etymologically "the knowing one," "one who arbitrates certain destinies": by metonymy, a kind of sprite or elf presiding over mines. *Gnoma* is thus an eligible epithet of a bird which combines a reputation for wisdom with certain superstitions connected with the gnome-like or goblin-like quality of its knowingness.

485. Glaucidium ferrugineum (Maxim.) Kaup. B —. C 330. R 410.
Ferrugineous Owl.

486. Micrathene whitneyi (Coop.) Coues. B —. C 331. R 411.
Elf Owl.

487. Speotyto cunicularia hypogæa (Bp.) Coues. B 58, 59. C 332. R 408.
Burrowing Owl.

488. Speotyto cunicularia floridana Ridg. B —. C —. R 408*a*.
Florida Burrowing Owl.

489. Circus cyaneus hudsonius (L.) Coues. B 38. C 333. R 430.
Marsh Hawk; Harrier.

490. Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus (—) Ridg. B 37. C 334. R 429.
Everglade Kite.

491. Ictinia subcœrulea (Bartr.) Coues. B 36. C 335. R 428.
Mississippi Kite.

492. Elanus glaucus (Bartr.) Coues. B 35. C 336. R 427.
White-tailed or Black-shouldered Kite.

485. G. fĕr-rū-gĭn′-ĕ-ŭm. Lat. *ferrugineum*, rusty-red; *ferrugo*, iron-rust; *ferrum*, iron.

486. Mī-crā-thēn′-ē whĭt′-nĕy-ī. Gr. *μικρός*, small; Ἀθήνη or Ἀθηνᾶ or Ἀθηναία, the Greek goddess of wisdom, to whom the owl was sacred. There was already a genus *Athene*, when Dr. Coues constructed the above. The genus *Athus*, No. 416, is rooted with the same, as are *Attic*, *Athens*, *Athenian*, *Athenæum*, &c. — To Professor J. D. Whitney, Director of the Geological Survey of California.

487. Spĕ-ŏ′-ty-tō cŭn-ī-cŭ-lā′-rĭ-ă hy-pŏ-gaē′-ă. Gr. *σπέος*, a cave, excavation; *τυτώ*, a kind of owl. The first refers to the burrowing of this species; the last, like *ulula*, is onomatopœic, in imitation of an owl's hooting or "tooting"; *tyto*, a "tooter." — Lat. *cuniculārius*, a miner, burrower; *cuniculus*, a mine, pit, hole. — Lat. *hypogæum*, a vault, cellar; Gr. *ὑπόγειος*, under ground, subterranean; *ὑπό*, under, *γέα*, *γῆ*, the ground. Thus all three words refer to the same thing.

488. S. c. flōr-ĭd-ā′-nă. To Florida, "land of flowers."
Not in the orig. ed.; since described; Ridg., Am. Sportsman, July 4, 1874, p. 216.

489. Cīr-cŭs cȳ-ăn′-ĕ-ŭs hŭd-sŏn′-ĭ-ŭs. Gr. *κίρκος*, Lat. *circus*, a kind of hawk, so called from its *circling* in the air. — Gr. *κύανος*, Lat. *cyaneus*, blue; the color of the old male. — To Hudson's Bay.

490. Rōstr-hām′-ŭs sŏ-cī-ā′-bĭ-lĭs plūm′-bĕ-ŭs. Lat. *rostrum*, beak, and *hamus*, Gr. *χαμός*, a hook, from the greatly decurved form of the upper mandible. It is a queerly compounded word, meaning literally bill-hook, though the person who invented it meant to say hook-bill, *hamirostrum*. It is very bad form as it stands, but we hardly know how to emend without entirely changing it. — Lat. *sociabilis*, sociable, gregarious; *socius*, a companion. — Lat. *plumbeus*, plumbeous, lead-colored.

491. Ic-tīn′-ĭ-ă sūb-coē-rŭl′-ĕ-ă. Gr. *ἰκτίν* or *ἰκτῖνος*, a kite; probably rooted same as *ἴκτερος*, a disease, in the idea of *attacking*; Lat. *ictus*, a blow, &c. — Lat. *sub*, a prefix of diminishing force, and *cæruleus*, blue; bluish, pale blue. See *Dendrœca*, No. 117.
This stands as *I. mississippiensis* in the orig. ed. See Coues, Pr. Phila. Acad., 1875, p. 345.

492. Ĕl′-ăn-ŭs glaū′-cŭs. Lat. *elanus*, a kite; derived from the Gr. *ἐλαύνω*, I drive on, urge forward, press upon, harass, &c.; a good name for a bird of prey which exhibits what the French would call *élan*. — Lat. *glaucus*, Gr. *γλαυκός*, bluish, glaucous; from *λεύω*, *λεύσσω*, I shine. See *Glaucidium*, No. 484.
This is *Elanus leucurus* in the orig. ed. See Coues, Pr. Phila. Acad., 1875, p. 345.

493. Elanoïdes forficatus (L., 1758) Coues. B 34. C 337. R 426.
Swallow-tailed Kite.

494. Accipiter fuscus (Gm.) Bp. B 17. C 338. R 432.
Sharp-shinned Hawk; Pigeon Hawk.

495. Accipiter cooperi Bp. B 15, 16. C 339. R 431.
Cooper's Hawk; Chicken Hawk.

496. Astur atricapillus (Wils.) Bp. B 14. C 340. R 433.
American Goshawk.

497. Astur atricapillus striatulus Ridg. B —. C —. R 433*a*. (?)
Western Goshawk.

498. Falco sacer Forst. B —. C 341. R 412*b*.
American Continental Gyrfalcon.

493. Ĕl-ăn-ŏ-ī′-dēs fōr-fī-cā′-tŭs. Lat. *elanus* (see No. 492) and Gr. *εἶδος*, resemblance. — For *forficatus*, see *Milvulus*, No. 367.

This is *Nauclerus furcatus* of the orig. ed. See Coues, Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., iv, No. 1, 1878, p. 42.

494. Ac-cĭp′-ĭ-tĕr fūs′-cŭs. Lat. *accipiter*, a general name for a hawk; *accipio*, I take, seize; from *ad* and *capio:* Gr. *κάπτω*, of similar meaning. Some, however, derive the word (as it seems to us, fancifully) from *acuo* and *peto*, *i. e.*, the swift flyer. The root *cap-* is a very general one for words denoting this idea of taking; as in English *accept, except, captive, capable, capacious*, &c. — Lat. *fuscus*, fuscous, dark-colored.

495. A. coōp′-ĕr-ī. To William Cooper, of New York.

496. As′-tūr ā-trī-că-pīl′-lŭs. Lat. *astur*, a hawk; evidently related to *aster*, a star; *asterias*, starry, *i. e.*, speckled; French *autour* is the same. The European Goshawk was called *Asterias* and "Star-hawk" by some of the old ornithologists, and the term *ἀστερίας ἱέραξ* is classic. The Italian is *astore* or *asturo*, and some dialectic form of this is said to give the name to the Açores or Azores Islands, from the abundance of hawks there. — For *atricapillus*, see *Parus*, No. 44. The word *gos-* prefixed to hawk is Anglo-Saxon; *goshafoc* is goose-hawk; *hafoc*, and many similar words, are related to *faucon, falcon, falco*, which see, No. 498.

497. A. a. strī-ā′-tŭ-lŭs. Lat. *striatulus*, diminutive of *striatus*, striate, streaked, striped; implying not the smallness of the streaked object, but the fineness of the stripes themselves.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. Since described by Ridg., Hist. N. A. B., iii, 1874, p. 240.

498. Fāl′-cō sā′-cĕr. Gr. *φάλκων*, Lat. *falco*, a falcon, from the *falx, falcis*, a sickle, scythe: in allusion to the *falcate* form of the hooked beak. The English is directly from *falco*, and the word reappears in many languages: Fr. *faucon;* Ital. *falcone;* Span. *halcon*, &c. — The word *Gyrfalcon* or *Jerfalcon* has much exercised the ingenuity of the dictionaries. To us the etymology seems clear and indisputable. It is found in many forms, as *ger-, gir-, gyr-, giro-, ier-, iier-*, and this leads directly to *ἱερός*, divine, sacred, noble, auspicious, chief, &c.; *ἱερεύς*, a priest; whence *ἱέραξ*, the actual Greek word for a hawk, as used in divination, and therefore sacred. The idea is the same as that in *hierarch*, &c. The English Gyrfalcon or Jerfalcon is therefore a mere transliteration of *Hierofalco*. In the same spirit, Steenstrup recently made a genus *Gyralca* for the principal bird of the auk tribe, already known in many vernaculars by a corresponding epithet. Speculations respecting *gyr-* as meaning *gyrus*, a whirl, from the hawk's gyrations, are superfluous. — Lat. *sacer* sacred, consecrated, sanctified, &c.; the root *sac-* is the Greek root *ἁγ*, as seen in *ἅγιος, ἁγνός*.

By the above name we indicate the continental Gyrfalcon of Arctic America, corre-

499. Falco sacer obsoletus (Gm.) Ridg. B —. C —. R 412*c*.
Labrador Gyrfalcon.

500. Falco islandicus Gm. B 12. C —. R 412*a*.
Iceland Gyrfalcon.

501. Falco candicans Gm. B 11. C 341*a*. R 412. (G.)
Greenland Gyrfalcon.

502. Falco mexicanus Licht. B 10. C 342. R 413.
American Lanier Falcon.

503. Falco peregrinus Tunstall. B 5, 6. C 343. R 414.
Peregrine Falcon; Duck Hawk.

504. Falco peregrinus pealii (Ridg.) Coues. B —. C 343*a*. R 414*a*. (?)
Peale's Peregrine Falcon.

505. Falco columbarius L. B 7. C 344. R 417.
Pigeon Hawk.

506. Falco columbarius suckleyi Ridg. B —. C 344*a*. R 417*a*. (?)
Suckley's Pigeon Hawk.

sponding to *F. gyrfalco* of Continental Europe, without raising the much-vexed question of their identity. We give the dark Labrador bird as a variety of this, and the Icelandic and Greenlandic as both specifically distinct; though we suppose all the northern *Hierofalcones* to be but geographical races of a single species.

499. F. s. ŏb-sŏl-ē′-tŭs. Lat. *obsoletus*, unaccustomed, unwonted, disused, obsolete; here referring simply to the ill-defined character of the markings; *ob* and *soleo*, I am accustomed.

Not in orig. ed. This is *Falco labradorus* of Audubon, lately accredited by Mr. Ridgway with varietal distinction, and identified with *F. obsoletus* Gm.

500. F. īs-lānd′-ī-cŭs. [ees-]. Latinized directly from the native name of Ice-land (Îsland, otherwise known as Eisland and Ijsland), and thus meaning Icelandic, — not "insular."

501. F. cān′-dĭ-cans. Lat. *candico*, I am white; present participle of the verb; *candidus*, white; *candeo*, I am shining, &c. *Candid* is pure, clean, hence truthful; *candescent*, brilliantly glowing; *candidates* were so called because clothed in white; *candles* give light; *canescent* hairs grow white; in all these, and countless words, the same root is seen.

In the orig. ed. as *Falco sacer* var. *candicans*; see above, No. 498.

502. F. mēx-ī-cā′-nŭs. To Mexico, whence Lichtenstein described it. It has been identified with *F. polyagrus* of Cassin. "Lanier" or "Lanner" is the name applied in ornithology and falconry to certain Old World species; it is from *laniarius*, of a butcher, *laniator*, a butcher, from *lanio*, I lacerate, mangle; *lanius* (which see, No. 186) is the same thing.

503. F. pĕr-ĕ-grī′-nŭs. See *Helminthophaga*, No. 109.

This stands as *F. communis* in the orig. ed. It is well to stretch a point in favor of Tunstall, 1779, to be able to restore this well-known name.

504. F. p. pēal′-ī-ī [in three syllables]. To Titian R. Peale, of United States Exploring Expedition fame. Of doubtful standing.

505. F. cŏl-ūm-bā′-rĭ-ŭs. Post-classic Lat. *columbarius*, pertaining to a pigeon, *columba;* or, a pigeon-fancier, as this spirited little falcon is.

506. F. c. sūck′-lĕy-ī. To George Suckley, known in ornithology for his researches in Oregon and Washington Territories. The first syllable is long, and pronounced with the full Latin force of *ū*, like *oo* in moon. A very dubious bird.

507. Falco columbarius richardsoni Ridg. B —. C 345. R 418.
Richardson's Pigeon Hawk.

508. Falco sparverius L. B 13. C 346. R 420.
Sparrow Hawk.

509. Falco sparverius isabellinus (Sw.) Ridg. B —. C 346*a*. R 420*a*.
Isabel Sparrow Hawk.

510. Falco sparverioïdes Vig. B —. C —. R 421. (! W. I.)
Cuban Sparrow Hawk.

511. Falco fuscicœrulescens V. B 9. C 347. R 419.
Femoral Falcon.

512. Buteo unicinctus harrisi (Aud.) Ridg. B 46. C 348. R 434.
Harris's Buzzard Hawk.

513. Buteo albocaudatus V. B —. C —. R 441.
White-tailed Buzzard Hawk.

507. F. e. rĭch′-ārd-sŏn-ī. To Sir John Richardson, the species having been described and figured in the Fauna Boreali-Americana.

508. F. spār-vĕ′-rĭ-ŭs. — Post-classic Latin, meaning, relating to a sparrow, as *columbarius* from *columba*. There is a quasi-Latin word *sparvius*, from which *sparverius* is directly formed. The word *sparrow* in some of its forms doubtless antedates any corresponding word in the South European languages. We have not traced the Latin *sparvius* or *sparverius* back of Gesner, 1555. See *Passer*, No. 192.

509 F. s. ĭ-să-bēl-lī′-nŭs. The Lady Isabel, having confidence in her husband's prowess, vowed not to change her chemise until that warrior had taken a certain town. He was longer about it than she expected, and she wore the garment until it assumed a peculiar brown tint: hence the term "isabel-color"; whence quasi-Latin *isabellinus*.

510. F. spār-vĕ-rĭ-ŏ-ī′-dēs. This is an aggravated case of bastardy. Anglo-Saxon and Gothic *sparwa* or *sparra*, Latinized as *sparvius*, a sparrow, whence *sparverius*, a sparrower, so to speak, or sparrow-catcher, as this hawk is; with the Gr. *εἶδος*, to denote the resemblance of the West Indian to the North American bird.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. Lately said to have occurred in Florida. See Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, p. 220.

511. F. fūs-cī-coē-rŭl-ēs′-cēns. Lat. *fuscus*, dusky, and *cærulescens*, growing blue; *i. e.*, being bluish: *cæruleus*, blue. This was written *fuscocærulescens* by Vieillot, but the above is preferable. "Femoral" relates to the color of the thigh; *femur*, the thigh-bone.

This is *F. femoralis* of the orig. ed. See Sharpe, Cat. Accip. Br. Mus., i. p. 400.

512. Bū′-tĕ-ō ū-nĭ-cĭnc′-tŭs hăr′-rĭs-ī. Lat. *buteo*, a buzzard-hawk; of doubtful etymology; the word occurs in Pliny. — Lat. *uni*, once, and *cinctus*, girded; *unus*, one, and *cingo*, I gird, bind about; with reference to the single zone of white color on the tail. — To Edward Harris, of Philadelphia.

513. B. āl-bŏ-caūd-ā′-tŭs. — Lat. *albus*, white, *caudatus*, tailed; *cauda*, tail. The latter part of the word being a participial adjective of a supposed verb *caudo*, permits *albus* to be in the "ablative of instrument," "white" being that wherewith the bird is "tailed." In another form, it would be *albicauda*, like *albicilla* for instance. See No 42.

Not in the orig. ed.; since discovered in Texas both by G. B. Sennett and J. C. Merrill. See Coues, The Country, July 13, 1878, p. 184; and Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., i, Oct. 2, 1878, p. 154.

514. Buteo cooperi Cass. B 29. C 349. R 437. (?)
Cooper's Buzzard Hawk.

515. Buteo harlani (Aud.) Bp. B 22. C 350. R 438.
Harlan's Buzzard Hawk.

516. Buteo borealis (Gm.) V. B 23. C 351. R 436.
Red-tailed Buzzard Hawk; Hen Hawk.

517. Buteo borealis calurus (Cass.) Ridg. B 20, 24. C 351*a*. R 436*b*.
Western Red-tailed Buzzard Hawk.

518. Buteo borealis lucasanus Ridg. B —. C 351*b*. R 436*c*.
St. Lucas Buzzard Hawk.

519. Buteo borealis krideri Hoopes. B —. C 351*c*. R 436*a*. (?)
Krider's Buzzard Hawk.

520. Buteo lineatus (Gm.) Jard. B 25. C 352. R 439.
Red-shouldered Buzzard Hawk.

521. Buteo lineatus elegans (Cass.) Ridg. B 26. C 352*a*. R 439*a*.
Western Red-shouldered Buzzard Hawk.

522. Buteo abbreviatus Cab. B —. C 353. R 440.
Band-tailed Hawk.

523. Buteo swainsoni Bp. B 18, 19, 21, 28. C 354. R 442.
Swainson's Buzzard Hawk.

514. B. coōp′-ĕr-ī. To Dr. James G. Cooper, of California, well known for his studies of the birds of that country. Doubtful species: only one specimen known.

515. B. hār′-lăn-ī. To Dr. Richard Harlan, of Philadelphia, author of Medical and Physical Researches, Fauna Americana, etc.

516. B. bŏr-ĕ-ā′-lĭs. Lat. *borealis*, northern; *boreas*, the north wind.

517. B. b. căl-ū′-rŭs. Gr. καλός, beautiful, and οὖρα, tail.

518. B. b. lū-căs-ā′-nŭs. Named after Cape St. Lucas, Lower California.

519. B. b. krī′-dĕr-ī. To John Krider, the veteran taxidermist of Philadelphia. Dubious.

520. B. lī-nĕ-ā′-tŭs. Lat. *lineatus*, lineated, limned, from *linio*; *linea*, a line. In reference to the streaking of the plumage.

521. B. l. ē′-lĕ-gāns. Lat. *elegans*, elegant, because select, chosen: *e* and *ligo*, I pick out.

522. B. āb-brĕv-ĭ-ā′-tŭs. Lat. *abbreviatus*, shortened; *ab* and *brevio*, I abridge, contract; *brevis*, short; Gr. βραχύς. Applicability unknown to us.

This stands as *B. zonocercus* in the orig. ed. See Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, p. 220.

523. B. swaĭn′-sŏn-ī. To William Swainson, Esq., the celebrated English naturalist.

Mr. Sharpe has lately called this *B. obsoletus* (Gm.), but very erroneously, Gmelin's bird of that name being a Gyrfalcon. — *B. insignatus* of Cassin is simply a melanism. — *B. bairdi* of Cassin is the young. — This bird is the nearest form we have to the European *B. vulgaris*, which latter has been attributed to Michigan: see Maynard, Bull. Nutt. Club, i, No. 1, 1876, pp. 2–6.

The meaning of the word "buzzard" is unknown to us. It runs through several languages, as *buzhard*, *buzard*, *busard*, *buse*. Some think it onomatopœic, related to *buzz*; that seems doubtful; more likely related to the Latin *buteo*. *Butes* is a Latin proper name, but of no obvious connection.

524. Buteo pennsylvanicus (Wils.) Bp. B 27. C 355. R 443.
Broad-winged Buzzard Hawk. [See Addenda, Nos. 882, 883.

525. Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis (Gm.) Ridg. B 30, 31. C 356. R 447.
American Rough-legged Buzzard.

526. Archibuteo ferrugineus (Licht.) Gr. B 32. C 357. R 448.
Ferrugineous Rough-legged Buzzard.

527. Asturina plagata Schl. B 33. C 358. R 445.
Gray Hawk.

528. Urubitinga anthracina (Licht.) Lafr. B —. C —. R 444.
Anthracite Hawk.

529. Onychotes gruberi Ridg. B —. C 359. R 446.
Gruber's Hawk.

530. Pandion haliaëtus (L.) Sav. B 44. C 360. R 425.
Fish Hawk; Osprey.

531. Thrasyaëtus harpyia (L.) Gr. B —. C —. R 450. (! M.)
Harpy Eagle.

524. B. pēnn-syl-văn′-ĭ-cŭs. See *Dendrœca*, No. 124.

525. Arch-ĭ-bū′-tĕ-ō lăg-ō′-pūs sānc-tī-jŏ-hān′-nīs. Lat. *archi-*, equivalent to Gr. ἀρχός, a leader, a chief; ἄρχω, I rule, I am first; the word simply means "arch-buzzard," like *archbishop, archetype, architect*, &c. — Lat. *lagōpus*, Gr. λαγώπους, hare-footed, from λαγώς, a hare, and πούς, a foot: in allusion to the feathering of the tarsi. The penult here remains long in Latin as it is in Greek; but words in *-opus*, where the *o* is simply a connecting vowel, shorten the penult. — Lat. *sancti-johannis*, of Saint John, alluding to the place in Newfoundland so called.

526. A. fēr-rū-gĭn′-ĕ-ŭs. See *Scolecophagus*, No. 331.

527. As-tūr-ī′-nă plā-gā′-tă. *Asturina* is simply formed from Lat. *astur*, which see, No. 496, without any difference of meaning. — Lat. *plagata*, striped, from *plago*, I strike; *plaga*, a blow, stroke, stripe; Gr. πληγή, a blow, wound, from πλήσσω or πλήττω, I strike. Commonly written *plagiata*, for which we see no good reason.

528. U-rū-bī-tīn′-gă ān-thră-cī′-nă. *Urubitinga* is a barbarous word, of some South American dialect; *urubu* means a vulture; we do not know what the rest of the word is, nor the quantity of the first two vowels; we hear them long and leave them so. — Lat. *anthracinus*, Gr. ἀνθράκινος, carbuncular; ἄνθραξ, genitive ἄνθρακος, a carbuncle; also a live coal, a coal. The application in the present case is not to a glowing coal, like a carbuncle, but to a dead coal, coal-black; the glossy black of anthracite coal, as the bird is.

529. Ŏ-nych′-ŏ-tēs grū′-bĕr-ī. Gr. ὄνυξ, genitive ὄνυχος, a claw; the rest of the word is the regular suffix *-της*, *-tes*, making the whole signify "the clawed one." Notice the accent. — To F. Gruber, a taxidermist of San Francisco.

This bird is questionably North American; but distinct from any Hawk in this list.

530. Pān-dī′-ōn hăl-ĭ-ā-ē′-tŭs. Lat. *Pandion*, Gr. Πανδίων, was the alleged father of *Progne* and *Philomela*: see Coues, B. Col. Vall., i, 1878, p. 371. Observe quantity and accent of the penult. — Gr. ἅλς, genitive ἁλός, salt, the sea, and ἀητός, an eagle; "sea-eagle." See *Haliaëtus*, No. 533.

531. Thră-sy̆-ā-ē′-tŭs hār-pȳ′-ĭ-ă or hār-pȳ′-ĭ-ă [either three or four syllables; in either case pronounced *harpwee'ah*]. Gr. θρασύς, bold, audacious, and ἀητός, eagle; see No. 533. Generally written *Thrasaëtus*, as originally by Gray: but the above is preferable; compare *Thrasyas, Thrasybulus, Thrasymachus*, &c., all retaining the *y* (υ). — The "Αρπυιαι,

532. Aquila chrysaëtus (L.) Cuv. B 39. C 361. R 449.
Golden Eagle.

533. Haliaëtus albicilla (L.) Leach. B 42. C —. R 452. (G.)
White-tailed Eagle; Sea Eagle.

534. Haliaëtus leucocephalus (L.) Savig. B 41, 43. C 362. R 451.
White-headed Eagle; Bald Eagle.

535. Polyborus cheriway (Jacq.) Cab. B 45. C 363. R 423.
Caracara Eagle.

Harpyiæ or *Harpies* were fabulous monsters, embodying the idea of female rapacity as birds of prey, with crooked talons and beak (ἅρπη).

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List; lately ascertained to occur in Texas. See Oswald, Am. Nat., 1878, p. 151; and Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, p. 221.

532. **A′-quĭl-ă chrys-ā-ē′-tŭs.** Lat. *aquila*, an eagle. The etymology is disputed. It is given by some, without qualification, as from Gr. ὠκύς, Lat. *acer*, *ocior*, sharp, swift, from √*ac* or √*ak*. Some say from *aquilus*, dark, swarthy; others, as related to *aquilo*, the north wind; others from Gr. ἀγκύλος, crooked, hooked, as the bird's beak is: this would correspond to the derivation of *gryps*, γρύψ, a griffin, from γρυπός, bent, hook-nosed. It is conjectured, also, from ἀγκύλη, the curve of the limb, or the curved limb, with which the bird, as Jove's lightning-bearer, grasped the thunder-bolts. Some allied forms of the word, in which *g* appears instead of the *q*, as *aguila*, *aigle*, *eagle*, favor the supposition that the name has something to do with the great wings of the bird. — Gr. χρυσαίετος or χρυσάετος, golden eagle; χρυσός, golden, ἀετός, eagle. See *Haliaëtus*, No. 533.

533. **Hăl-ĭ-ā-ē′-tŭs āl-bĭ-cīl′-lă.** Gr. ἅλς, genitive ἁλός, salt; the (salt) sea; and ἀετός or ἀητός or αἰετός, an eagle; there is also the actual Greek ἁλιάετος or ἁλιαίετος, for the "sea-eagle," that is, the osprey. There is also the actual Latin transliteration "haliæetos," for the same bird. So many vowels coming together, with such variation in the original Greek, has kept the orthography incessantly fluctuating. Savigny, who was a classical scholar, as well as an ornithologist, originally spelled the genus he founded *Haliæëtus*. This is perfectly correct, in fact, the poetic form, as transliterated from ἁλιαίετος, with only the usual and proper change of Greek αι into Latin æ. Many purists keep to this spelling, which is perfectly defensible, and has the advantage of being that used by the founder of the genus. But, as Haldeman remarks, however desirable *Haliæëtus* may be in poetical writing, it is more consonant with a strict scientific spirit to simplify the word into *Haliaëtus*, deriving it in this case from ἀετός or ἀητός. We accept and adopt this form upon such understanding. Having settled this, the next question arises respecting the quantity of the vowels, and accentuation of the syllables. If derived from ἀετός, the word would be *Hăl-ĭ-ā-ē′-tŭs*; if from ἀητός, it would be *Hăl-ĭ-āē′-tŭs*. We prefer the latter. In any event, the form "Haliætus," in four syllables, is inadmissible: the word must have at least five syllables. But ornithologists may be forgiven for anything in this case, seeing that the grammarians have disputed it for some centuries. — Lat. *albicilla*, white-tailed. See *Motacilla*, No. 86.

This species, though frequently attributed to North America, has of late years been dropped. It is now restored, on the strength of its occurrence in Greenland, though not elsewhere in North America that we know of. Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List.

534. **H. leū-cŏ-cĕph′-ă-lŭs.** Gr. λευκός, white, and κεφαλή, head.

535. **Pŏl-ў′-bŏr-ŭs cheriway.** Gr. πολυβόρος, eating a great deal, very voracious. — *Cheriway* and *Caracara* are both barbarous words, the meaning of which we know not: from some South American dialect.

This stands in the orig. ed. as *P. tharus* var. *auduboni*.

536. Pseudogryphus californianus (Shaw) Ridg. B 2. C 364. R 453.
Californian Vulture.

537. Cathartes aura (L.) Ill. B 1. C 365. R 454.
Turkey Buzzard.

538. Catharista atrata (Bartr.) Less. B 3. C 366. R 455.
Carrion Crow.

539. Columba fasciata Say. B 445. C. 367. R 456.
Band-tailed Pigeon.

540. Columba erythrina Licht. B 446. C 368. R 457.
Red-billed Pigeon.

541. Columba leucocephala L. B 447. C 369. R 458.
White-crowned Pigeon.

542. Engyptila albifrons (Bp.) Coues. B —. C —. R 463.
White-fronted Pigeon.

536. Pseū-dŏ-gry′-phŭs căl-ĭ-fōr-nĭ-ā′-nŭs. Gr. ψεῦδος, false, from ψεύδω, I deceive, and Lat. *gryphus*, for *gryps*, genitive *gryphis*, a griffin, a fabulous bird; from Gr. γρύψ, the same, from γρυπός, bent, hook-nosed. The word is badly formed in two languages: had better have been *Pseudogryps*. *Gryphus* is a name early transferred by ornithologists from its fabulous prototype to the condor of the Andes; and Mr. Ridgway made *Pseudogryphus* from the resemblance of the Californian vulture to the latter.

This stands as *Cathartes cal.* in the orig. ed. See Ridg., Bull. Nutt. Club, v, 1880, p. 79.

537. Căth-ār′-tēs aū′-rā [ow-rah, not or-ah]. Gr. καθαρτής, a purifier, from καθαίρω, I cleanse, purify, purge; from the good offices of the bird as a scavenger in warm countries. — *Aura* is a name applied to this bird by the oldest writers who speak of it, and, in all its various forms, as rendered by De Laet and others who treat of tropical American *Cathartidæ*, it is of South American or Mexican origin, and apparently related to *urubu* or *ourubu*. It early crystallized in its present orthography, and was soon Latinized, or at least declined as a Latin word; as, *rex aurarum*, or *regina aurarum* (genitive plural), "king of the vultures." That it has any connection with Lat. *aura*, Gr. αὖρα, air, atmosphere, may well be doubted.

538. Căth-ār-īs′-tă ā-trā′-tă. Badly framed from καθαρίζω, only another form of καθαίρω, of same meaning; see No. 537. — Lat. *atrata*, participial adjective, blackened; *ater*, black.

This stands as *Cathartes atratus* in the orig. ed. See Ridg., Bull. Nutt. Club. v, 1880, p. 80.

539. Cŏl-ūm′-bă fās-cĭ-ā′-tă. Lat. *columba*, a pigeon; etymology unknown. — See *Chamæa*, No. 39.

540. C. ĕ-rȳth-rī′-nă. Lat. *erythrina*, Gr. ἐρυθρῖνος, reddish; from ἐρυθρός, red.

This is *C. flavirostris* of the orig. ed. As the bill is not at all yellow, another name is desirable. See Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, 1880, p. 9.

541. C. leū-cŏ-cĕph′-ă-lă. Gr. λευκός, white, and κεφαλή, head.

542. En-gȳp′-tĭ-lă āl′-bĭ-frōns. Gr. ἐγγύς, narrow, slender, contracted, and πλίλον, a feather; from the attenuated outer primaries. — Lat. *albus*, white; *frons*, forehead.

Not in the orig. ed.; since discovered in Texas by G. B. Sennett. See Coues, Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., iv, 1878, p. 48, and Bull. Nutt. Club, v, 1880, p. 100; Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., i, 1878, p. 158.

543. Ectopistes migratorius (L.) Sw. B 448. C 370. R 459.
Wild Pigeon; Passenger Pigeon.

544. Zenaidura carolinensis (L.) Bp. B 451. C 371. R 460.
Carolina Dove.

545. Zenaida amabilis Bp. B 449. C 372. R 462.
Zenaida Dove.

546. Melopelia leucoptera (L.) Bp. B 450. C 373. R 464.
White-winged Dove.

547. Chamæpelia passerina (L.) Sw. B 453. C 374. R 465.
Ground Dove.

548. Chamæpelia passerina pallescens (Bd.) Coues. B —. C 374*a*. R —. (?)
St. Lucas Ground Dove.

549. Scardafella inca (Less.) Bp. B 452. C 375. R 466.
Scaled Dove.

550. Geotrygon martinica (Gm.) Reich. B 454. C 376. R 467.
Key West Pigeon.

543. Ec-tŏ-pīs′-tēs mī-grā-tō′-rĭ-ŭs. Gr. *ἐκτοπιστής*, a wanderer, passenger; *ἐκτοπίζω*, I wander, change place; from *ἐκ*, out of, and *τόπος*, place; "out of place." — Lat. *migratorius*, of same meaning; *migro*, I migrate.

544. Zĕn-ă-ī-dū′-ră cā-rŏ-lĭn-ēn′-sĭs. We think *zenaida* is a barbarous word. Its meaning we do not know. See *Phonipara*, No. 297, and compare *zena* there given. The rest of the word is formed by adding the Greek *οὐρά*. Bonaparte originally wrote *zenaidura*, which has usually, of late, following Dr. Coues' lead, been turned to *zenædura*; but if the word is not classic, there is no occasion for the modification.

545. Zĕn-ă-ī′-dă ăm-ā′-bĭl-ĭs. *Zenaïda*, a proper name, perhaps Spanish; meaning unknown to us: see No. 544. — Lat. *amabilis*, lovable, lovely; *amo*, I love.

546. Mĕl-ŏ-pĕl-ī′-ă leū-cōp′-tĕr-ă. Gr. *μέλος*, melody, and *πέλεια*, a dove. Name derived from *πέλλος*, the peculiar dark slaty-blue color, so characteristic of pigeons; we say to-day in sporting parlance "blue-rocks" for the ordinary domestic pigeon. The word, like many others ending in *-pelia*, is often wrong-written *-peleia*. Observe that the Greek *ει* becomes long *ī* in Latin, giving us *-pelia*, accented on the penult. — Gr. *λευκός*, white, and *πτερόν*, a wing.

547. Chăm-aē-pĕl-ī′-ă pās-sĕr-ī′-nă. Gr. *χαμαί*, an adverb, on the ground, and *πέλεια*, a dove. See No. 546. See *Chamæa*, No. 39. This word is spelled about a dozen different ways, by writers or printers who are careless or ignorant. — Lat. *passerina*, sparrow-like, in allusion to the diminutive size: *passer*, a sparrow. See No. 192.

548. C. p. pāl-lēs′-cēns. See *Mitrephorus*, No. 392. Scarcely distinguishable from No. 547.

549. Scār-dă-fēl′-lă īn′-că. *Scardafella* is an Italian word, thus accounted for by Bonaparte, who founded the genus, in his "Coup d'Œil sur l'Ordre des Pigeons" (p. 43 of the separate copies): "une expression du Dante m'a inspiré le nom de *scardafella*, qui peint l'apparence écailleuse de notre treizième genre." The "scaly appearance" is due to the coloration, not the texture, of the feathers. — *Inca* is a barbarous word; the *incas* or *yncas* were Peruvian chiefs.

This is *S. squamosa* var. *inca* in the orig. ed.; later determined to be distinct.

550. Gĕ-ŏ-trȳ′-gōn mār-tĭn′-ĭ-că. Gr. *γέα*, the earth, the ground, and *τρυγών*, a pigeon; from *τρύζω*, to coo; onomatopœic, like *turtur*. There seems to be reason for keeping the penult long, and accenting it. — Lat. *martinica*, Latinized adjective from Martinique, one of the West Indies.

551. Starnœnas cyanocephalus (L.) Bp. B 455. C 377. R 468.
Blue-headed Pigeon.

552. Ortalis vetula maccalli (Bd.) B 456. C 378. R 469.
Texan Guan.

553. Meleagris gallipavo L. B 458. C 379. R 470.
Domestic Turkey; Mexican Turkey.

554. Meleagris gallipavo americana (Bartr.) Coues. B 457. C 379*a*. R 470*a*.
Common Wild Turkey of the United States.

555. Canace canadensis (L.) Bp. B 460. C 380. R 472.
Canada Grouse; Spruce Partridge.

556. Canace canadensis franklini (Dougl.) Coues. B 461. C 380*a*. R 472*a*.
Franklin's Spruce Partridge.

557. Canace obscura (Say) Bp. B 459. C 381. R 471.
Dusky Grouse.

558. Canace obscura richardsoni (Dougl.) Coues. B —. C 381*a*. R 471*b*.
Richardson's Dusky Grouse.

551. Stār-noē′-năs cy-ăn-ŏ-cĕph′-ă-lŭs. From ——? (probably Italian; Agassiz gives *Starna* as a proper name), and Gr. *οἰνάς*, Lat. *œnas*, the vine: also, a kind of pigeon; *œnas* seems to have been transferred to the pigeon, as *œnanthe* was to some other bird; see *Saxicola*, No. 26. The *οἰνάς* of Aristotle is *Columba livia* L. — Gr. *κυανός*, *cyanus*, blue, and *κεφαλή*, head.

552. Or′-tăl-ĭs vĕt′-ŭ-lă măc-căl′-lī. Gr. *ὀρταλίς*, a pullet, a kind of quail. This word was universally written *ortalida*, until Mr. Wharton showed that the way Merrem, writing Latin, constructed the sentence in which the word first occurs made it the accusative case; arguing hence that Merrem meant to found a genus *ortalis*, not *ortalida*. See Ibis, October, 1879, p. 450. The Rev. Mr. Avery's MS. in our possession makes the same correction, though without comment. — Lat. *vetula*, a little old woman; derisive diminutive from *vetus*, old, veteran; digammated from Gr. *ἔτος*, a year. — To General George A. McCall, U. S. Army.

553. Mĕl-ĕ-āg′-rĭs gāl-lĭ-pā′-vō. Gr. *μελεαγρίς*, Lat. *meleagris*, a guinea-hen; literally, a field-tender, farmer; from *μέλει*, relating to the care of a thing, and *ἄγρος*, a field. The word not transferred from the African *Numida* to the American Turkey until near the middle of the 16th century, and occasionally confounded for many years after that. *Meleager* or *Μελεαγρός* was a mythical person who suffered a cruel fate: his sisters, the *Meleagrides*, who bitterly lamented his death, were changed into guinea-hens; the profusely-spotted plumage of which gives evidence of the tears they shed for him. — Lat. *gallipavo*, usually written *gallopavo*, a very late combination of *gallus*, a cock, and *paro*, a pea-fowl, bird of Juno; the latter word from the Gr. *ταώς* or *ταῶς* or *ταῶν*, a pea-fowl.

554. M. g. ăm-ĕr-ĭ-cā′-nă. Of America.

555. Căn′-ă-cē că-nă-dēn′-sĭs. *Canace*, a proper name; she lived in incest with her brother; application not obvious, unless referring in a general way to the polygamy of gallinaceous birds.

This and following species are given as *Tetrao* in the orig. ed.; but may be properly separated generically from *Tetrao urogallus*.

556. C. c. frănk′-lĭn-ī. To Sir John Franklin, of Arctic fame and sorrow.

557. C. ōb-scū′-rŭs. Lat. *obscurus*, obscure, *i. e.*, dark-colored.

558. C. o. rĭch′-ārd-sŏn-ī. To Sir John Richardson, often already mentioned in this List.

559. Canace obscura fuliginosa Ridg. B —. C 381*b*. R 471*a*.
Fuliginous Dusky Grouse.

560. Centrocercus urophasianus (Bp.) Sw. B 462. C 382. R 479.
Sage-cock; Cock-of-the-Plains.

561. Pediœcetes phasianellus (L.) Elliot. B —. C 383. R 478.
Northern Sharp-tailed Grouse.

562. Pediœcetes phasianellus columbianus (Ord) Coues. B 463. C 383*a*. R478*a*.
Common Sharp-tailed Grouse; Prairie Hen of the Northwest.

563. Cupidonia cupido (L.) Bd. B 464. C 384. R 477.
Pinnated Grouse; Prairie Hen.

564. Cupidonia cupido pallidicincta Ridg. B —. C 384*a*. R 477*a*.
Pale Pinnated Grouse.

565. Bonasa umbella (L.) Steph. B 465. C 385. R 473.
Ruffed Grouse; "Pheasant" in the Middle and Southern States.

559. C. o. fū-lĭ-gĭn-ō′-să. Lat., post-classic, *fuliginosa*, of a dark sooty color; *fuligo*, soot; *fulica*, or *fulix*, a coot; so called from its color.

560. Cēn-trŏ-cēr′-cŭs ū-rŏ-phā-sĭ-ā′-nŭs. Gr. κέντρον, a spine, and κέρκος, tail; "sharp-tailed." — Gr. οὐρα, tail, and φασιανός, Lat. *phasianus*, Fr. *faisan*, Engl. *pheasant*, pertaining to the river Phasis in Colchis. The scientific name of the English pheasant is *Phasianus colchicus*. The name "pheasant" has been ignorantly transferred to various American birds of this family.

561. Pĕd-ĭ-oē′-cē-tēs phā-sĭ-ăn-ēl′-lŭs. Gr. πεδίον, a plain; as we should say, prairie; from πέδον, the ground; and οἰκέτης, an inhabitant; see *Poœcetes*, No. 232. The word was originally written *Pediocœtes*. — Lat. *phasianellus*, diminutive of *phasianus*; see *Centrocercus*, No. 560.

562. P. p. cŏl-ūm-bĭ-ā′-nŭs. To the Columbia river, whence the birds were brought by Lewis and Clarke.

563. Cŭ-pī-dō′-nĭ-ă cŭ-pī′-dō. The bird was named by Linnæus *Tetrao cupido*, after the "blind bow-boy," son of Venus, not with any allusion to erotic concerns, but because the little wings on the bird's neck were likened to "Cupid's wings." The same idea is repeated in the English "pinnated" grouse. Professor Reichenbach formed his genus *Cupidonia* by merely adding a suffix. If he had written *cupidinea*, he would have had a classic word, directly formed, like *cupidus*, from *cupido*, exactly expressing the sense intended by Linnæus to be conveyed. — The Latin *tetrao*, from the Gr. τετράων, and *tetrix*, from the Gr. τέτριξ, were certain gallinaceous birds, so called from their wont to cackle, τετράζειν: all onomatopœic.

564. C. c. pāl-lĭ-dī-cīnc′-tă. Lat. *pallidus*, pallid, pale; and *cinctus*, begirt, encircled; *cingo*, I bind.

565. Bŏn-ā′-să ūm-bēl′-lŭs. Gr. βόνασος, Lat. *bonasus*, a wild bull. The allusion here is to the "drumming" noise made by the bird, likened to the bellowing of a bull; see *Bubo*, No. 462, and *Botaurus*, No. 666. Also written *Bonasia*. — Lat. *umbellus*, or *umbella*, an umbel, umbrella; from *umbra*, shade, shadow, whence *penumbra*, *umbrageous*, &c. The allusion is to the tuft of feathers on the side of the neck, as in the case of *cupido*, which see, No. 563. Linnæus wrote *Tetrao umbellus*, masculine; but we see no reason why *umbella*, the noun feminine, should not be used with *Bonasa*; it is equally good Latin. The adjective *umbellata* would be preferable to either.

566. Bonasa umbella umbelloïdes (Dougl.) Bd. B 465*. C 385*a*. R 473*a*.
Gray Ruffed Grouse.

567. Bonasa umbella sabinii (Dougl.) Coues. B 466. C 385*b*. R 473*b*.
Oregon Ruffed Grouse.

568. Lagopus albus (Gm.) Aud. B 467, 470 ?. C 386. R 474.
Willow Ptarmigan.

569. Lagopus rupestris (Gm.) Leach. B 468. C 387. R 475.
Rock Ptarmigan.

570. Lagopus leucurus Sw. B 469. C 388. R 476.
White-tailed Ptarmigan.

571. Ortyx virginiana (L.) Bp. B 471. C 389. R 480.
Virginia Partridge; Quail; Bob-white.

572. Ortyx virginiana floridana Coues. B —. C 389*a*. R 480*a*.
Florida Partridge.

573. Ortyx virginiana texana (Lawr.) Coues. B 472. C 389*b*. R 480*b*.
Texas Partridge.

574. Orortyx picta (Dougl.) Bd. B 473. C 390. R 481.
Plumed Partridge; California Mountain Quail.

575. Lophortyx californica (Shaw) Bp. B 474. C 391. R 482.
Crested Partridge; California Valley Quail.

576. Lophortyx gambeli Nutt. B 475. C 392. R 483.
Gambel's Crested Partridge; Arizona Quail.

577. Callipepla squamata (Vig.) Gr. B 476. C 393. R 484.
Scaled Blue Partridge.

566. B. u. ūm-bĕl-lŏ-ī′-dēs. Lat. *umbellus*, which see, next above, and *εἶδος*.

567. B. u. sā-bī′-nī-ī. To J. Sabine.

568. Lăg-ō′-pŭs āl′-bŭs. Gr. *λαγώπους*, Lat. *lagopus*, hare-foot; *λαγώς*, a hare, and *πούς*, foot. — Lat. *albus*, white. For the length of the accented penult, see *Archibuteo*, No. 525.

569. L. rū-pēs′-trĭs. Late Lat. *rupestris*, pertaining to, or inhabiting, rocks; *rupes*, a rock.

570. L. leū-cū′-rŭs. Gr. *λευκός*, white, *οὐρα*, tail.

571. Or′-tyx vĭr-gĭn-ī-ā′-nă. Gr. *ὄρτυξ*, a quail; related to *ὀρταλίς*; both are akin to *ὄρνις*, a bird. The word is masculine in Greek, but in transliteration into Latin becomes feminine, like other nouns of same termination. — The English word *partridge*, Scot. *patrick*, Fr. *perdrix*, Span. *perdiz*, Ital. *perdice*, Lat. *perdix*, Gr. *πέρδιξ*, are all the same.

572. O. v. flō-rĭ-dā′-nă. To Florida.

573. O. v. tĕx-ā′-nă. To Texas.

574. Ōr-ōr-tȳx pĭc′-tă. Gr. *ὄρος*, a mountain, and *ὄρτυξ*; see *Oroscoptes*, No. 14. — Lat. *pictus*, painted, depicted; *pingo*, I paint; in allusion to the beautiful colors.

575. Lŏph-ōr′-tȳx căl-ĭ-fōr′-nĭ-că. Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, helmet, and *ὄρτυξ*.

576. L. găm′-bĕl-ī. To William Gambel, of Philadelphia. See *Zonotrichia*, No. 278.

577. Cāl-lĭ-pēp′-lă squā-mā′-tă. Gr. *καλός*, feminine *καλλή*, and *πέπλος*, a certain robe of state; *καλλιπέπλος*, beautifully robed, as this quail is. — Lat. *squamata*, squamous, scaled, covered with scales, the peculiar colors presenting such an appearance; *squama*, a scale.

578. Cyrtonyx massena (Less.) Gould. B 477. C 394. R 485.
Massena Partridge.

579. Coturnix dactylisonans Meyer. B —. C —. R —.
Migratory Quail (imported).

580. Squatarola helvetica (L.) Cuv. B 510. C 395. R 513.
Black-bellied Plover; Bull-head.

581. Charadrius dominicus Müll. B 503. C 396. R 515.
American Golden Plover.

582. Charadrius dominicus fulvus (Gm.) Ridg. B —. C —. R 515*a*. (! A.)
Asiatic Golden Plover.

583. Charadrius pluvialis L. B —. C —. R 514. (G.)
European Golden Plover.

578. Cȳr-tō′-nȳx mās-sē′-nă. Gr. *κυρτός*, bent, curved, crooked, and *ὄνυξ*, a claw, nail; related to Lat. *uncūs*, a hook. — To the French Marshal André Massena, Prince d' Essling.

579. Cō-tūr′-nīx dāc-tȳl-ī′-sŏn-ānṣ. Lat. *coturnix*, a quail; onomatopœic, *a sono vocis*, from the sound of the voice, just as we have invented "bob-white" and "whip-poor-will." — Lat. *dactylisonans*, sounding a dactyle. The dactyle, in poetry, is a foot consisting of a long and two short syllables; from *δάκτυλος*, the finger, which has a long and two short joints. *Sono*, I sound; *sonorous*, &c.

This bird, lately imported, has become naturalized, with the same right to a place in the list that *Passer domesticus* has acquired.

580. Squă-tă-rō′-lă hēl-vē′-tī-că. Of *squatarola* the authors learned little, until a note from Professor Newton supplied the desired information, in substance as follows: As a generic term it is of course from the Linnæan *Tringa squatarola*, and Linnæus obviously got his trivial name from Willughby, who says (Ornith., ed. 1676, p. 229), — "*Pluvialis cinerea. Squatarola* Venetiis dicta, ubi frequens est. The Gray Plover." The word is not to be found in the best Italian dictionaries; but Salvadori, in his Fauna d' Italia — Uccelli, seems to acknowledge it as a genuine word; though probably it is only local in its application. It may possibly have to do with the regular Italian *squartare*, "to quarter." — Lat. *helvetica*, from ancient *Helvetia*, now Switzerland; the bird is still often called "Swiss plover." The Helvetians were probably so called from their fairness, with flaxen or auburn hair; *helvus*, *helveolus* (related to *gilvus*), meaning some such color.

581. Chăr-ād′-rĭ-ŭs dŏm-ĭn′-ĭ-cŭs. [Ch- hard; second syllable long.] Gr. *χαράδριος*, some kind of a bird, supposed to be a plover, and the same as *τρόχιλος*; from *χαράδρα*, the watery places inhabited by such birds. As used by Aristotle, the word apparently refers to *Oedicnemus crepitans*. — Lat. *dominicus*, see *Dendrœca*, No. 129.

This stands as *C. fulvus* var. *virginicus* in the orig. ed., but Müller's name has priority over Gmelin's. See Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, 1880, p. 9; and Cassin, Pr. Phila. Acad., 1864, p. 246.

582. C. d. fūl′-vŭs. Lat. *fulvus*, fulvous, yellow.

Not in the orig. ed. Since discovered in Alaska. See Coues, in Elliot's Prybilov Report, 1875, 179; and Birds N. W., 1874, p. 450, note.

583. C. plŭv-ĭ-ā′-lĭs. Lat. *pluvialis*, rainy, pertaining to rain, bringing rain; *pluvia*, rain; *pluo*, to rain: the bird was supposed in some way related to rain or the rainy season: "plover" is the same.

Not in the orig. ed.; ascertained to occur in Greenland; see Newt., Man. N. H. Greenl., 1875, p. 101; Freke, Zoölogist, September, 1881, p. 374.

584. Ægialites vociferus (L.) Cass. B 504. C 397. R 516.
Killdeer Ring Plover.

585. Ægialites wilsonius (Ord) Cass. B 506. C 398. R 522.
Wilson's Ring Plover.

586. Ægialites semipalmatus (Bp.) Cab. B 507. C 399. R 517.
Semipalmated Ring Plover; Ring-neck.

587. Ægialites melodus (Ord) Cab. B 508. C 400, 400*a*. R 520.
Piping Ring Plover; Ring-neck.

588. Ægialites melodus circumcinctus Ridg. B —. C 400*a*. R 520*a*. (?)
Belted Piping Plover.

589. Ægialites hiaticula (L.) Boie. B —. C —. R 518.
European Ring Plover.

590. Ægialites curonicus (Gm.) Gray. B —. C 400*bis*. R 519.
European Lesser Ring Plover.

591. Ægialites cantianus nivosus (Cass.) Coues. B 509. C 401. R 521.
Snowy Ring Plover.

584. **Aēg-ĭ-ăʹ-lĭ-tēs vō-cĭʹ-fĕr-ŭs.** Gr. *αἰγιαλίτης*, masculine, or *αἰγιαλῖτις*, feminine, or *αἰγιαλεύς*, an inhabitant of the seashore; *αἰγιαλός*, the coast, from the breaking of the waves upon it (*ἄγνυμι*). The name is very appropriate to these beach-birds. Both forms, *ægialites*, masculine, and *ægialitis*, feminine, are in common use; either is perfectly correct; but as Boie wrote *ægialites* originally, this form should be preserved. — Lat. *vociferus*, vociferous; *vox*, genitive *vocis*, voice, and *fero*, I bear; *vox* digammated from *ὄψ*.

585. **A. wĭl-sŏnʹ-ĭ-ŭs.** To Alexander Wilson.

586. **A. sĕm-ĭ-pāl-māʹ-tŭs.** Lat. *semi*, half; sibilated from Gr. *ἡμι*, hemi-, a contraction of *ἥμισυς*, half, and *palmatus*, palmated, web-footed; *palma*, the palm of the hand, the hand itself; from Gr. *παλάμη*, of same meaning. The bird is conspicuously webbed between the toes, in comparison with its allies.

587. **A. mĕl-ōʹ-dŭs.** Lat. *melodus*, Gr. *μελῳδός*, melodious, sweetly singing; *μέλος*, melody, and *ᾠδή*, a song, an ode. (Notice the long *o*, being in place of the Gr. omega with iota subscript.)

588. **A. m. cīr-cūm-cīncʹ-tŭs.** Lat. *circum*, around; *cinctus*, belted, girded. See *Parus*, No. 52. The black is said to form a complete necklace.

589. **A. hĭ-ā-tĭʹ-cŭ-lă.** Of this word we can give no satisfactory account. It is "classic" in ornithology, going back for over two centuries; in form, it is a diminutive of *hiatus*, from *hio*, I yawn, gape.

Not in the orig. ed. Since ascertained to inhabit Continental North America, as well as long known in Greenland. See Brewer, Bull. Nutt. Club, iii, 1878, p. 49 seq.

590. **A. cū-rŏnʹ-ĭ-cŭs.** Lat. *Curonicus*, Curonian, of the region formerly called Curonia.

The bird described as *Æg. microrhynchus*, Ridg., Am. Nat., viii, 1874, p. 109, has since been identified with the above. See Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, 1880, p. 10; 1881, p. 67. The bird is very questionably North American.

591. **A. cān-tĭ-āʹ-nŭs nĭv-ōʹ-sŭs.** Lat. *Cantianus*, Kentish. — Lat. *nivosus*, snowy, in allusion to the color; *nix*, genitive *nivis*, snow; Gr. *νίψ*, *νιφός*, snow.

592. Podasocys montanus (Towns.) Coues. B 505. C 402. R 523.
Mountain Plover.

593. Vanellus cristatus Meyer. B —. C —. R 512. (G.)
Lapwing.

594. Aphriza virgata (Gm.) Gray. B 511. C 403. R 511.
Surf Bird.

595. Hæmatopus ostrilegus L. B —. C —. R 506. (G.)
European Oyster-catcher.

596. Hæmatopus palliatus Temm. B 512. C 404. R 507.
American Oyster-catcher.

597. Hæmatopus niger Pall. B 513. C 405. R 508.
Black Oyster-catcher.

598. Strepsilas interpres (L.) Ill. B 515. C 406. R 509.
Turnstone.

599. Strepsilas interpres melanocephalus (Vig.) Coues. B 516. C 406a. R 510.
Black-headed Turnstone.

592. **Pŏd-ăs-ō′-cys mōn-tā′-nŭs.** The word *Podasocys* is simply the transliteration of the familiar Homeric epithet of Achilles, "swift as to his feet" — *πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς.* — Lat. *montanus*, pertaining to mountains.

593. **Vā-nēl′-lŭs crīs-tā′-tŭs.** Lat. *vanus*, empty, void, vain, whence *vanellus*, as a diminutive, for the restless, idle, and noisy bird. "In the spring the *wanton* lapwing gets himself another crest." (Tennyson.) — Lat. *cristatus*, crested.

Not in the orig. ed. Only North American as occurring in Greenland. See Reinh., Ibis, 1861, p. 9.

594. **Aph-rī′-ză vīr-gā′-tă.** Gr. *ἀφρός*, surf, sea-foam, and *ζάω*, I live; badly formed, but euphonious. Compare *Aphrodite*, the Greek Venus, foam-formed. Audubon, who invented the word, gives the above etymology; but Wharton's MS. suggests more direct derivation from *ἀφρίζω*, I foam. — Lat. *virgata*, striped, streaked; *virga*, a rod, green sprout, osier; from *vireo*, I am green.

595. **Hæm-ăt′-ŏ-pūs ōs-trĭ′-lĕ-gŭs.** Gr. *αἱματοπούς*, red-footed; *αἷμα*, genitive *αἵματος*, blood, and *πούς*, foot. The word is commonly but wrongly accented on the penult; but that would be *αἱματωπός*, meaning red-eyed. — Lat. *ostrea*, an oyster, and *lego*, I collect, gather. Commonly written *ostralegus*; but the above seems to be the correct form, agreeable with *frugilegus*, for example, and conformable with the actual word *ostriferus* in the following lines: —

> Quàm quibus in patriam ventosa per æquora vectis,
> Pontus et *ostriferi* fauces tentantur Abydi. — Verg., Georg., i, 206, 207.

Not in orig. ed. Only North American as occurring in Greenland. See Ibis, 1861, p. 9.

596. **H. pāl-lĭ-ā′-tŭs.** Lat. *palliatus*, wearing the *pallium*, a kind of cloak; to "palliate" is literally to hide, cover up as with a cloak. The allusion here is to the particular coloration of the bird. See *Contopus*, No. 380.

597. **H. nĭg′-ĕr.** Lat. *niger*, black.

598. **Strĕp′-sĭ-lās īn-tēr′-prĕs.** Gr. *στρέφω*, future *στρέψω*, I turn; *στρέψις*, a turning over; and *λᾶς*, a stone; literally "turn-stone." — Lat. *interpres*, a go-between, factor, broker, agent; literally, an interpreter, that is, *inter-prætor*; *prætor*, a Roman magistrate, from *præ* and *eo*, I go before.

599. **S. i. měl-ăn-ŏ-cĕph′-ăl-ŭs.** Gr. *μέλας*, genitive *μέλανος*, black, and *κεφαλή*, head.

600. Recurvirostra americana Gm. B 517. C 407. R 566.
American Avocet.

601. Himantopus mexicanus (Müll.) Ord. B 518. C 408. R 567.
Black-necked Stilt.

602. Steganopus wilsoni (Sab.) Coues. B 519. C 409. R 565.
Wilson's Phalarope.

603. Lobipes hyperboreus (L.) Cuv. B 520. C 410. R 564.
Northern Phalarope; Red-necked Phalarope.

604. Phalaropus fulicarius (L.) Bp. B 521. C 411. R 563.
Red Phalarope; Gray Phalarope.

605. Philohela minor (Gm.) Gr. B 522. C 412. R 525.
American Woodcock.

606. Scolopax rusticula L. B —. C 413. R 524. (! E.)
European Woodcock.

600. Rĕ-cūr-vĭ-rōs′-tră ăm-ĕr-ĭ-cā′-nă. Lat. *recurvus*, bent upward, recurved, and *rostrum*, beak: as the bill of the avocet notably is. — The English word is either avocet or avoset, the meaning of which we know not.

601. Hĭm-ān′-tŏ-pūs mĕx-ĭ-cā′-nŭs. Gr. *ἱμαντόπους*, Lat. *himantopus*, the stilt, from *ἱμάς*, genitive *ἱμάντος*, and *πούς*, foot. The former word means a thong or strap; applied to this bird on account of its very long leathery legs like straps. Commonly accented on the penult; see *Contopus*, No. 380.

This stands as *H. nigricollis* of the orig. ed.; see Cassin, Pr. Phila. Acad., 1864, p. 246.

602. Stĕg-ăn′-ŏ-pūs wĭl′-sŏn-ī. Gr. *στεγανόπους*, web-footed; *στεγανός*, webbed; *στεγάνη*, a web; *στέγω*, I cover, roof in, and *πούς*, foot. Commonly accented on the penult; see *Contopus*, No. 380.

603. Lŏb′-ĭ-pēs hy-pēr-bŏr′-ĕ-ŭs. Gr. *λοβός*, Lat. *lobus*, a lobe, flap, and Lat. *pēs*, foot; "lobe-foot," in allusion to the flaps on the toes. — Lat. *hyperboreus*, Gr. *ὑπερβόρεος*, hyperborean, in the extreme north, "beyond the north wind," in the sense of where the north wind comes from.

604. Phăl-ār′-ŏ-pūs fŭl-ĭ-cā′-rĭ-ŭs. Gr. *φαλαρίς*, the coot, so called from the conspicuous white of the bill, *φαλαρός* meaning white, bright, clear, &c.; and *πούς*, foot; *phalaropus* is "coot-foot;" the phalarope was early called "coot-footed tringa," from the flaps on the toes, like those of a coot. The full form of the word would be *phalaridopus*. — Lat. *fulicarius*, relating to a coot; the specific name being derived, like the generic, from the lobate feet. See also *Fulica*, No. 686. See *Contopus*, No. 380.

605. Phĭl-ŏ′-hĕl-ă mĭn′-ōr. Gr. *φίλος*, loving, or a lover, and *ἕλος*, a swamp. Commonly accented on a wrongly lengthened penult. — Lat. *minor*, comparative degree of *parvus*, smaller (than the European woodcock).

606. Scŏl′-ŏ-pāx rūs-tĭ′-cŭ-lă. Gr. *σκολόπαξ*, Lat. *scolopax*, a snipe; the name of this very species. The dictionaries give it as a theme, and any possible derivation is open to conjecture. cf. *σκόλοψ*, from the shape of the bill (most likely); *σκώληξ*, a worm; *σκάλλω*, I scratch. — Lat. *rusticus*, a rustic, a countryman; diminutive *rusticulus*; from *rus*, the country, as opposed to the city. The word occurs as *rusticola* in Linnæus, and has so almost universally been written; but as Wharton shows (Ibis, 1879, p. 453), this is erroneous. The word would be *ruricola*, if from *rus* and *colo*, I inhabit. *Rusticula* is good Latin, and the epithet of "little countryman" is very appropriate to the bird.

607. Gallinago media Leach. B —. C —. R 526. (G.)
European Snipe.

608. Gallinago wilsoni (Temm.) Bp. B 523. C 414. R 526*a*.
American Snipe; Wilson's Snipe.

609. Macrorhamphus griseus (Gm.) Leach. B 524. C 415. R 527.
Red-breasted Snipe; Gray-back Snipe; Dowitcher.

610. Macrorhamphus griseus scolopaceus (Say) Coues. B 525. C 415*a*. R 527*a*.
Western Red-breasted Snipe.

611. Micropalama himantopus (Bp.) Bd. B 536. C 416. R 528.
Stilt Sandpiper.

612. Ereunetes pusillus (L.) Cass. B 535. C 417. R 541.
Semipalmated Sandpiper.

613. Ereunetes pusillus occidentalis (Lawr.) Coues. B —. C 417*a*. R 541*a*. (?)
Western Semipalmated Sandpiper.

614. Actodromas minutilla (V.) Coues. B 532. C 418. R 538.
Least Sandpiper.

615. Actodromas bairdi Coues. B —. C 419. R 537.
Baird's Sandpiper.

607. Gāl-lĭn-ā′-gō mĕd′-ĭ-ă. Lat. *gallus*, a cock, *gallina*, a hen, *gallinula*, a chicken, *gallinarius* or *gallinaceus*, relating to poultry; the present word is an arbitrary derivative, as a Latin word, though the forms *gallinago*, *gallinazo*, and others are found in different languages. It is formed from *gallina* like *fringillago* from *fringilla*, or like *virago* from *vir*. — Lat. *medius*, median, medium, in the middle (in size, between certain other species).
Not in the orig. ed.; only North American as occurring in Greenland.

608. G. wĭl′-sŏn-ī. To Alexander Wilson.

609. Māc-rŏ-rhām′-phŭs grĭs′-ĕ-ŭs. Gr. *μακρός*, great, large, long; and *ῥάμφος*, beak, bill. Notice that the *ῥ* is aspirated, requiring to be followed by *h*, as many writers forget. — *Griseus*, gray, grisly, grizzly; not classic; a late Latinizing of an Anglo-Saxon word; compare Fr. *gris* and Gr. *γραῦς* or *γρηῦς*, *γεραιός*, *γέρας* or *γῆρας* — all these relate to *age*, when people grow gray. The word "grous" or "grouse," "the gray bird," may be related. See *Leucosticte*, No. 205.

610. M. g. scŏl-ŏ-pā′-cĕ-ŭs. The word is formed as an adjective from *scolopax*, which see, No. 606; scolopaceous, scolopacine, snipe-like.

611. Mīc-rŏ-păl′-ă-mă hĭm-ān′-tŏ-pūs. Gr. *μικρός*, small, and *παλάμη*, the palm, the hand; same as the Lat. *palma;* referring to the webbing between the toes. — *Himantopus*, see No. 601.

612. E-reū-nē′-tēs pŭs-īl′-lŭs. Gr. *ἐρευνητής*, a searcher; from the way in which the bird probes with its bill. — Lat. *pusillus*, puerile; see *Sitta*, No. 60.

613. E. p. ōc-cĭ-dēn-tā′-lĭs. Lat. *occidentalis*, western. See *Dendræca*, No. 113.

614. Ac-tŏ′-drŏm-ăs mĭn-ū-tĭl′-lă. Gr. *ἀκτή*, the seashore; from *ἄγνυμι*, *ἄγω*, I break, as the waves do there; *δρομάς*, rapidly running · see *Ammodramus*, No. 238, and *Eudromias*, No. 591. — Lat. *minutus*, small, minute, diminutive, of which *minutilla* is an arbitrary diminutive; *minuo*, I lessen, diminish; it ought to have been *minutula*.

615. A. baīr′dī. To S. F. Baird.

616. Actodromas maculata (V.) Coues. B 531. C 420. R 534.
Pectoral Sandpiper.

617. Actodromas bonapartii (Schl.) Coues. B 533. C 421. R 536.
White-rumped Sandpiper.

618. Actodromas cooperi (Bd.) Coues. B 527. C 422. R 535. (?)
Cooper's Sandpiper.

619. Actodromas acuminata (Horsf.) Ridg. B —. C —. R 533. (! A.)
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper.

620. Arquatella maritima (Brünn.) Bd. B 528. C 423. R 530.
Purple Sandpiper.

621. Arquatella couesi Ridg. B —. C —. R 531.
Aleutian Sandpiper.

622. Arquatella ptilocnemis (Coues) Ridg. B —. C 426*bis*. R 532.
Prybilov Sandpiper.

623. Pelidna alpina (L.) Boie. B —. C —. R 539. (G.)
European Dunlin.

616. A. mă-cŭl-ā′-tă. Lat. *maculatus*, spotted; *macula*, a spot.

617. A. bō-nă-pār′-tĭ-ī. To Charles Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Musignano and Canino.

618. A. coōp′-ĕr-ī. To William Cooper, Esq. Only one specimen known.

619. A. ăc-ū-mĭ-nā′-tă. Lat. *acuminata*, acuminate, sharpened, from *acumino;* like *aculeata* from *aculeus*. See *Sitta*, No. 58.

Not in the orig. ed. Since observed at St. Michael's, Alaska. See Pr. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, p. 222.

620. Ar-quă-tĕl′-lă măr-ĭt′-ĭ-mă. *Arquatella*, for *arcuatula*, is an arbitrary diminutive of *arquatus*, bent, bowed: this is poor Latin for *arcuatus*, curved, arcuate; *arcuo*, I bend; *arcus*, a bow, an arc. It refers to the slightly curved bill. — Lat. *maritimus*, maritime; *mare*, the sea.

621. A. m. couēs′-ī. To Dr. Elliott Coues, U. S. A. The name of this person is Norman-French, and is still not infrequently found in the north of France, pronounced in two syllables, with the grave accent on the last: Cou-ès — Coo-ayz. On the removal of his ancestors to the Isle of Wight, the pronunciation naturally became corrupted into *Cowz*. The original spelling, though sometimes changed to *Cowes*, has been preserved in the family, no grown male members of which are known to be living in the United States excepting the person here in mention and his brother, Dr. S. F. Coues, U. S. N. The meaning of the word is unknown to us.

Not in the orig. ed. Since described, from Alaska. Bull. Nutt. Club, v, 1880, p. 160.

622. A. m. ptīl-ōc-nē′-mĭs. Gr. *πτίλον*, a feather, and *κνημίς*, a greave, boot; the crus being feathered to the heel.

This is the *Tringa crassirostris* of the orig. ed., very wrongly so named; also, it is *T. gracilis*, Harting. See Coues, Elliott's Prybilov Islands, 1875.

623. Pĕl-īd′-nă āl-pī′-nă. ? Gr. *πελιδνός*, gray; from *πέλος*, some dark color. — Lat. *Alpina*, Alpine; *Alpes*, Alps. See *Eremophila*, No. 82.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. Only North American as occurring in Greenland. See Newton, Man. Nat. Hist. Greenland, 1875, p. 103, where the Dunlin of Greenland is recognized as distinct from var. *americana*.

624. Pelidna alpina americana (Cass.) Allen. B 530. C 424. R 539*a*.
American Dunlin.

625. Ancylochilus subarquatus (Güld.) Kaup. B 529. C 425. R 540.
Curlew Sandpiper.

626. Tringa canutus L. B 526. C 426. R 529.
Red-breasted Sandpiper; Robin Snipe; Knot. [See Addenda, No. 884.

627. Calidris arenaria (L.) Ill. B 534. C 427. R 542.
Sanderling.

628. Limosa fœda (L.) Ord. B 547. C 428. R 543.
Great Marbled Godwit.

629. Limosa hæmastica (L., 1758) Coues. B 548. C 429. R 545.
Hudsonian Godwit.

624. **P. a. ăm-ĕr-ĭ-cā′-nă.** See *Parula*, No. 93.

625. **An-cy-lō-chī′-lŭs sŭb-ār-quā′-tŭs.** Gr. ἀγκυλόχειλος, having a curved bill: ἀγκύλος, crooked, bent, from ἀγκών, the bent elbow, and χεῖλος, the mouth, from a word signifying to open, to gape. — Lat. *subarquatus*, slightly curved; see *Arquatella*, No. 620.

626. **Trĭn′-gă căn-ū′-tŭs.** Lat. *tringa*, or *trynga*, or *tryngas*, a sandpiper; not classic. Derived from Gr. τρύγγας, an obscure and obsolete word, occurring in Aristotle as the name of some unknown bird. The species was very aptly named by Linnæus after old King Canute, who, it is said, sat on the seashore and allowed the waves to reach him, to rebuke his toadying courtiers who had declared the sea would obey his majesty, — a myth according well with the habits of sandpipers. — *Canutus*, if it has any relation with, or is of same meaning as *canus*, gray, hoary, πολιός, is well suited either to the old king, or to this sandpiper in its winter dress.

627. **Căl-ĭd′-rĭs ă-rē-nā′-rĭ-ă.** Gr. σκαλίδρις or καλίδρις, Lat. *scalidris* or *calidris*, an obscure Aristotelian bird, by some supposed to be the modern *totanus calidris*. The word is apparently from σκαλίς, some digging instrument, from σκάλλω, I scrape, rake, &c., and refers to the same probing habits of this sandpiper that *ereunetes* signalizes. But the form *Chalidris* also occurs, as in Belon for example; whence some refer the word to the Gr. χάλιξ, Lat. *calx*, *calculus*, &c., considering that it alludes to the pebbly or shingly beaches which the bird frequents. — Lat. *arenarius*, relating to sand; *arena*, sand, or a sandy place, as the arena was, where gladiatorial and other sports were witnessed by the Roman brutes.

628. **Lī-mō′-să foē′-dă.** Lat. *limosus*, miry, muddy; *limus*, mud, slime. — We can learn nothing of any such word as *fedoa*, and take it to be a misprint or other mistake for *fœdus, -a, -um*, ugly, unseemly, &c. It might be supposed to have some relation to *fœdus*, a compact, treaty, the sense of which is seen in *federal, confederate*, &c., and the application of which would be to the gregariousness of the bird. But *fœdus*, in the latter sense, is not an adjective; it is *fœdus, fœderis*, and the adjectival form would be *federatus;* while there is an adjective *fœdus*, ugly, as well as a verb *fœdo*, to defile, the participial of which is *fœdatus*. In view of these facts, we propose to substitute *fœda* for *fedoa*, until some satisfactory explanation of the latter can be given. *Fedoa* occurs at least as far back as Edwards as the name of this species, and has since passed unchallenged.

629. **L. haĕm-ās′-tĭ-că.** Gr. αἱμαστικός or αἱματικός, hæmastic or hæmatic, of a bloody-red color; αἱμάσσω, I make bloody; αἷμα, blood; referring to the red under parts, so conspicuous in this species.

This stands as *L. hudsonica* in the orig. ed. See Coues, Bull. Nutt. Club, v, 1880, p. 100.

630. Limosa ægocephala (L.) Leach. B —. C —. R 546. (G.)
Black-tailed Godwit.

631. Limosa uropygialis Gould. B —. C 430. R 544. (!A.)
White-rumped Godwit.

632. Symphemia semipalmata (Gm.) Hartl. B 537. C 431. R 552.
Semipalmated Tattler; Willet.

633. Totanus melanoleucus (Gm.) V. B 539. C 432. R 548.
Greater Tattler; Stone Snipe.

634. Totanus flavipes (Gm.) V. B 540. C 433. R 549.
Lesser Tattler; Yellowshanks.

635. Totanus glottis (L.) Bechst. B 538. C 434. R 547. (!E.)
Greenshanks.

636. Rhyacophilus ochropus (L.) Ridg. B —. C —. R 551. (!E.)
Green Sandpiper.

637. Rhyacophilus solitarius (Wils.) Bp. B 541. C 435. R 550.
Solitary Tattler.

638. Tringoïdes macularius (L.) Gr. B 543. C 436. R 557
Spotted Tattler; Spotted Sandpiper.

630. L. aēg-ŏ-cĕph′-ă-lă. Gr. *αἰγοκέφαλος*, an Aristotelian epithet of some unknown bird; it literally means "goat-headed," but what application? About the middle of the sixteenth century it was applied by Belon to a species of *Limosa*, perhaps from the cry of the bird being fancied like the bleating of a goat; "bleating" is a term in every-day use now to express the peculiar sounds made by some snipes. — The curious English word *godwit* is derived by Johnson from Anglo-Saxon *god*, good, and *wilt*, animal: by others from *god*, and *veide*, game; latter not unlikely.

Not in the orig. ed. Only North American as a straggler to Greenland.

631. L. ū-rŏ-py-gī-ā′-līs. See *Centurus*, No. 452.

632. Sym-phē′-mī-ă sĕm-ī-pāl-mā′-ta. Gr. *σύμφημι*; *σύν*, with, and *φημί*, I speak; alluding to the noisy concerts of the birds. — Lat. *semipalmata*, half-webbed: see *Ægialites*, No. 584. "Willet" is derived from the sound of the bird's voice; sometimes written "pilwillet."

633. Tŏ-tā′-nŭs mĕl-ăn-ŏ-leū′-cŭs. *Totanus* is Latinized from the Italian *totano*, a name of some bird of the kind. We suppose it should be accented on a lengthened penult. — Gr. *μέλας*, genitive *μέλανος*, black, and *λευκός*, white.

634. T. flā′-vĭ-pēs. Lat. *flavus*, yellow; *pes*, foot.

635. T. glŏt′-tĭs. Gr. *γλῶσσα* or *γλῶττα*, the tongue; referring to the noisiness of the bird.

This is given in the orig. ed. as *Totanus chloropus*.

636. R. ōch′-rŏ-pūs. Gr. *ὠχρός*, pale, sallow, wan, and *πούς*, foot. From this word come Lat. *ochra*, and our *ochre*, *ochreous*, *ochraceous*, as names of some dull yellowish color. Linnæus had originally *ocrophus* by misprint.

Not in the orig. ed. Since found in Nova Scotia as a straggler from Europe. See Bull. Nutt. Club, iii, 1878, p. 49.

637. Rhy̆-ă-cŏ′-phĭl-ŭs sŏl-ĭ-tā′-rĭ-ŭs. Gr. *ῥύαξ*, genitive *ῥύακος*, a stream, brook; *ῥέω* or *ῥύω*, I flow; and *φίλος*, loving, loved, a lover. — Lat. *solitarius*, solitary; *solus*, alone.

638. Trĭn-gŏ-ī′-dēs măc-ŭl-ā′-rĭ-ŭs. See *Tringa*, No. 623, and add *εἶδος*, resemblance. Note that the word is in four syllables, accented on the penult. — Lat. *macularius*, not classic; like *maculatus* and *maculosus*, spotted; *macula*, a spot.

639. Machetes pugnax (L.) Cuv. B 544. C 437. R 554. (!E.)
Ruff (♂); Reeve (♀).

640. Bartramia longicauda (Bechst.) Coues. B 545. C 438. R 555.
Bartramian Tattler.

641. Tryngites rufescens (V.) Cab. B 546. C 439. R 556.
Buff-breasted Sandpiper.

642. Heteroscelus incanus (Gm.) Coues. B 542. C 440. R 553.
Wandering Tattler.

643. Numenius longirostris Wils. B 549. C 441. R 558.
Long-billed Curlew.

644. Numenius phæopus (L.) Lath. B —. C —. R 561. (G.)
European Whimbrel.

639. **Māch-ē′-tēs pūg′-nāx.** Gr. *μαχητής*, a fighter, combatant, in allusion to the pugnacity of the male in the breeding season; *μάχομαι*, I fight; *μάχη*, a battle. — Lat. *pugnax*, pugnacious, combative; *pugno*, I fight; *pugna*, a battle; properly, fisticuffs, as the primitive mode of fighting; *pugnum*, the fist; root *pug*, whence come the whole set of words, and others, as *pygmy*, &c.

640. **Bār-trăm′-ĭ-ă lōn-gĭ-caūd′-ă.** To William Bartram, "grandfather of American ornithology." — The usual generic name, *actiturus*, is from the Gr. *ἀκτίτης*, a doer by the sea, a beach-inhabiter, a "longshoreman," from *ἀκτή*, the seashore, and *οὖρα*, tail. — Lat. *longus*, long, and *cauda*, tail.

This is *Actiturus bartramius* of the orig. ed. See Coues, Bull. Nutt. Club, v, 1880, p. 100.

641. **Tryn′-gĭ-tēs rū-fēs′-cēns.** See *Tringa*, No. 626. Here we have another form of the word, nearer the original Gr. *τρύγγας*, with the termination *-της*, -tes; this suffix commonly denoting active agency, as the English -er, for example, makes work-er from work. — Lat. *rufescens*, present participle of *rufesco*, I grow reddish.

642. **Hĕt-ĕ-rŏ′-scĕl-ŭs ĭn-cān′-ŭs.** Gr. *ἕτερος*, opposite, different, otherwise, and *σκέλος*, the leg, shin; from the peculiar scutellation of the leg. — Lat. *incanus*, very gray, quite hoary, as the bird is: *in* and *canus*.

643. **Nū-mē′-nĭ-ŭs lōn-gĭ-rōs′-trĭs.** A curious etymology is this, if the derivation assigned be true. Gr. *νέος*, new, young, and *μήν*, a month, *μήνη*, the moon; the narrow arcuate bill being likened to the new crescent moon. The same word is seen in *meniscus*, a kind of lens, but primarily and literally a little moon. But *numenius* might also be derived directly from *numen*, a nod, a bending of the head downward and forward (hence assent, command, and hence a divinity, who nods assent or expresses its will by such gesture); Gr. *νεῦμα*, a nod, *νεύω*, I nod; very applicable to the attitude of the bird. Whichever of these derivations we approve, they amount to practically the same thing; for *numenius* certainly refers to the shape of the bill, being used by the ornithologists of the heroic age as synonymous with *arquata* or *arcuata*. — Lat. *longirostris*, long-billed; *longus* and *rostrum*. — "Curlew" is not an imitation of the bird's voice, but a mangling of the French name *cour-lieu*, "run-place," from the coursing of the birds: compare *courlis*, *courly*, *courlan*, *cocorli*, &c.

644. **N. phaē′-ŏ-pūs.** Gr. *φαιός*, dark colored, dusky, gray, swarthy; its exact meaning is expressed when we say "gray of the morning:" related to *φαίνω*, I appear; *ποῦς*, foot. "Whimbrel" is apparently Anglo-Saxon; related to whim, whimsical, in the sense of flighty, a gad-about.

Not in the orig. ed. Only North American as a bird of Greenland.

645. Numenius hudsonicus Lath. B 550. C 442. R 559.
Hudsonian Curlew.

646. Numenius borealis (Forst.) Lath. B 551. C 443. R 560.
Eskimo Curlew.

647. Numenius taïtensis (Gm.) Lath. B —. C 442*bis*. R 562. (!A.)
Otahiti Curlew.

648. Tantalus loculator L. B 497. C 444. R 500.
Wood Ibis.

649. Plegadis falcinellus (L.) Kaup. B 500. C 445. R 503.
Glossy Ibis.

650. Plegadis guarauna (L.) Ridg. B —. C 445*bis*, 445*ter*. R 504.
White-faced Glossy Ibis.

651. Eudocimus albus (L.) Wagl. B 499. C 446. R 501.
White Ibis.

645. N. hŭd-sŏn′-ĭ-cŭs. To Hudson's Bay, after Henry Hudson.

646. N. bŏr-ĕ-ā′-lĭs. Lat. *borealis*, northern; *boreas*, the northwind.

647. N. tă-ĭ-tēn′-sĭs. Of Otaheite, one of the Society or Friendly Islands. The original orthography, *tahitiensis*, is resolvable into the above, which is less barbarous in sound and look. Though named for the island called in English Otaheite, or better Otahiti, the first syllable is to be dropped as being merely the definite article *the*. It is the native name O-tahiti, *the*-island; *i. e.*, the principal island.

This is *N. femoralis*, Peale, of the orig. ed., Appendix.

648. Tān′-tăl-ŭs lŏ-cŭ-lā′-tōr. Gr. Τάνταλος, Tantalus, the Phrygian king, who, admitted to the councils of the gods, betrayed their secrets, and was tormented, "tantalized," with food and water in sight but unattainable. — Lat. *locus*, a place; *loculus*, a little place, division, compartment; *loculatus* or *loculosus*, furnished with compartments, full of "pigeon-holes"; but qu. *loculator* and its application to this bird?

649. Plē′-gă-dĭs fāl-cĭn-ēl′-lŭs. Gr. πληγάς, a scythe, sickle, from πλήσσω or πλήττω, I strike. The actual form, *Plegadis*, may be a diminutive; if so, it is exactly Greek for the quasi-Latin *falcinellus*, *falcicula*, or *falcunculus*, a little scythe, small hook; *falx*, a reaping-hook or any thing of that *falcate* shape, as the bill of this bird is. See *Falco*, No. 498.

This stands in the orig. ed. as *Ibis falcinellus* var. *ordii*. But it has proved to be not satisfactorily distinguished from the European form; while as to the generic designation, see Ibis, 1878, p. 112.

650. P. gŭ-ă-raū′-nă. A barbarous word, of some South American (Brazilian) dialect. It occurs as such in Marcgrave and other early ornithologists.

This stands as *Ibis guarauna* in the orig. ed.; see No. 649. The *Ibis thalassinus* of Ridg., Am. Nat., viii, 1874, p. 110, inserted in the Appendix of the orig. ed. as No. 445 *ter*, proves to be the young of this species: see Coues, Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Surv. Terr., iv, No. 1, 1878, p. 57.

651. Eū-dŏc′-ĭ-mŭs āl′-bŭs. Gr. εὐδόκιμος, well-tried; hence, approved, famous, of high repute: from εὐ, well, and δόκιμος, assayed and found acceptable; δέχομαι, I accept. The *ibis* or ἴβις of the ancients (not this species) was a celebrated and sacred bird; it was the Egyptian bird, now called *Ibis æthiopica*. — Lat. *albus*, white.

This is *Ibis alba* in the orig. ed. See Elliot, Ibis, 1877, p. 482.

652. Eudocimus ruber (L.) Wagl. B 498. C 447. R 502.
Scarlet Ibis.

653. Ajaja rosea (Briss.) Reich. B 501. C 448. R 505.
Roseate Spoonbill.

654. Mycteria americana L. B —. C 448*bis*. R 499. (! M.)
American Jabiru.

655. Ardea herodias L. B 487. C 449. R 487.
Great Blue Heron.

656. Ardea occidentalis Aud. B 488, 489. C 450, 451. R 486.
Great White Heron; Florida Heron.

657. Ardea cinerea L. B —. C —. R 488. (G.)
European Blue Heron.

658. Herodias egretta (Gm.) Gr. B 486, 486*. C 452. R 489.
Great White Egret.

659. Garzetta candidissima (Gm.) Bp. B 485. C 453. R 490.
Little White Egret; Snowy Heron.

660. Hydranassa tricolor (Müll.) Ridg. B 484. C 454. R 492.
Louisiana Heron.

652. E. rŭb′-ĕr. Lat. *ruber*, red. This is *Ibis rubra* in the orig. ed.

653. Ajaja rō′-sĕ-ă. Lat. *roseus* or *rosaceus*, rosy, rose-red; *rosa*, a rose; related to Gr. *ῥόδον*; see for instance in *rhodocolpus*, rose-breasted. — *Ajaja* or *ajaia* or *aiaia* or *ayaya* is the old Brazilian name of this bird, of signification and pronunciation alike unknown to us.

This stands as *Platalea ajaja* in the orig. ed.; for the change of this long-standing name, see Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, p. 10.

654. Myc-tē′-rĭ-ă ăm-ĕr-ĭ-cā′-nă. Gr. *μυκτήρ*, the nose, snout; *μυκτηρίζω*, literally, "I work the nose," *i. e.*, turn up the nose at, sneer, scorn, deride, &c.; well applied to the expression of this ugly bird.

655. Ar′-dĕ-ă hĕr̆-ō′-dĭ-ās. Lat. *ardea*, a heron. — Gr. *ἐρώδιος*, *ἐρωδάς*, or *ἐρώδιος*, a heron. There is also a proper name *Herodias*.

656. A. ōc-cī-dēn-tā′-lĭs. See *Dendroica*, No. 113.

Note. — The *Ardea wurdemanni* of the orig. ed. is a dichroism of this species. See Ridg., Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., iv, No. 1, 1878, p. 227.

657. A. cĭn-ĕr′-ĕ-ă. Lat. *cinereus*, ashy. See *Harporhynchus*, No. 22.

Not in the orig. ed. Only North American as occurring in Greenland. See Reinh., Ibis, 1861, p. 9.

658. Hĕr-ō′-dĭ-ās ē-grēt′-tă. Latin proper name *Herodias*: see *Ardea*, No. 655. — *Egretta* is Latinized from the French *aigrette*, a top-knot, plume; whence also *egret*. These words are said to be related to heron itself, all springing from O. H. G. *hiegro*, a heron.

659. Gär-zēt′-tă cän-dĭ-dĭs′-sĭ-mă. *Garzetta* is the Italian name of the corresponding European species. — Lat. *candidissima*, very white, entirely white; superlative of *candidus*. See *Falco*, No. 501.

660. Hyd-ră-nās′-să trĭ′-cŏl-ŏr. Gr. *ὕδωρ*, water, giving in Latin *hydra-*, and *νᾶσσα* or *νῆσσα*, a water-fowl; from a verb meaning to swim. We have here two words very fruitful of derivatives; one giving us the compounds of *hydr-*, as *hydraulic*, the other those relating to the sea, a ship, or swimming: *nautical, aeronaut, navy, navigate, nausea;* the latter is originally "sea"-sickness, and literally "ship"-sickness. — Lat. *tricolor*, three-colored.

This stands as *Ardea leucogastra* var. *leucoprymna* in the orig. ed. See Ridg., Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., iv, No. 1, 1878, p. 224.

661. Dichromanassa rufa (Bodd.) Ridg. B 482, 483. C 455. R 491.
Reddish Egret.

662. Florida cœrulea (L.) Bd. B 490. C 456. R 490.
Little Blue Heron.

663. Butorides virescens (L.) Cab. B 493. C 457. R 494.
Green Heron.

664. Nyctiardea grisea nævia (Bodd.) Allen. B 495. C 458. R 495.
American Night Heron.

665. Nycterodius violaceus (L.) Reich. B 496. C 459. R 496.
Yellow-crowned Night Heron.

666. Botaurus mugitans (Bartr.) Coues. B 492. C 460. R 497.
American Bittern.

667. Ardetta exilis (Gm.) Gr. B 491. C 461. R 498.
Least Bittern.

661. Dī-chrō-mă-nās′-să rū′-fă. Gr. δίς, twice; χρῶμα, chroma, color; originally, probably, flesh-color; and νᾶσσα, a water-fowl; alluding to the dichroism or dichromatism which prevails in this and other herons, these birds of the same species being found either pure white or variously colored. — Lat. *rufus*, reddish.

This stands as *Ardea rufa* in the orig. ed. See Ridg., Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Surv. Terr., iv, No. 1, 1878, p. 246.

662. Flō′-rĭ-dă coē-rŭl-ĕ-ă. Lat. *floridus*, florid, flowery; *flos*, a flower; but the genus is named for the State of Florida. — Lat. *cæruleus*, blue; see *Polioptila*, No. 36.

663. Bū-tōr-ī′-dēs vĭr-ēs′-cēns. Lat. *butio* or *butor*, a bittern; equal to *bo-taur*, *bo-taurus*, *bos-taurus?* see *Bubo*, No. 462; εἶδος, resemblance. There is also a proper name *Butorides* — Lat. *virescens*, present participle of *viresco*, I grow green, am greenish, from *vireo*, which see, No. 170.

664. Nyc-tĭ-ār′-dĕ-ă grĭs′-ĕ-ă naē′-vĭ-ă. Badly formed from Gr. νύξ; gen. νυκτός, night, and Lat. *ardea*, a heron; better *Noctiardea*, like *Noctiluca*, &c. — Lat. *griseus*, see *Macrorhamphus*, No. 609, and *Leucosticte*, No. 205. — Lat. *nævius*, see *Turdus*, No. 5.

665. Nyc-tĕr-ō′-dĭ-ŭs vĭ-ŏ-lā′-cĕ-ŭs. Gr. νύξ, night, and ἐρωδιός, a heron, like the Latin *ardea*. Commonly written *nyctherodius;* but we see no occasion for the *h*, the ε not being aspirated; though the *h* is seen in the Lat. *herodias*. — Lat. *violaceus*, violet-colored; *viola*, a violet, pansy.

666. Bō-taū′-rŭs mū-gī′-tāns. The many words *bittern*, *bitorne*, *bitore*, *butor*, *butio*, are all onomatopœic, from the hollow guttural sound of the bird's voice, and are referable to *bos-taurus* or *bo-taurus?* see *Bubo*, No. 462. — Lat. *mugitans*, bellowing; *mugito*, I low like a cow; as the children say, "moo."

667. Ar-dēt′-tă ēx-ī′-lĭs. *Ardetta* is an Italian word, equivalent to *ardeola*, diminutive of *ardea*. — Lat. *exilis*, contracted from *exigilis*, equivalent to *exiguus*, from *exigo*, this equal to *ex* and *ago*, literally, I drive out. Any thing exacted or exact, is carefully measured, considered, strictly accounted for; hence likely to be scanty, as opposed to abundant, or superfluous; therefore, poor, thin, mean, small; any of these latter adjectives well suited to this lean little bird. We have the idea in several applications in the English words *exigency*, an emergency; *exiguous*, small; the French *exigeant*, exacting; and in our rare though actual word *exile*, small. (The latter must not be confounded, however, with *exile*, banishment, one banished; though this might seem exactly from *exigo*, "I drive out," it is from another root: *exsulo*, *exsul*.)

668. Grus americana (L.) Temm. B 478. C 462. R 582.
White Crane; Whooping Crane.

669. Grus canadensis (L.) Temm. B 480. C 463. R 584.
Northern Sandhill Crane.

670. Grus pratensis Bartr. B 479. C —. R 583.
Southern Sandhill Crane.

671. Aramus pictus (Bartr.) Coues. B 481. C 464. R 581.
Scolopaceous Courlan; Limpkin.

672. Parra gymnostoma Wagl. B —. C —. R 568. (! M.)
Mexican Jaçaná.

673. Rallus longirostris crepitans (Gm.) Ridg. B 553. C 465. R 571.
Clapper Rail; Salt Marsh Hen.

668. **Grŭs ăm-ĕr-ĭ-cā′-nă.** Lat. *grus*, genitive *gruis*, feminine noun of the third declension, a crane. The word refers to the hollow guttural voice of the birds, and is apparently related to English *grunt*.

669. **G. căn-ă-dēn′-sĭs.** It was doubtless upon the northern bird, figured by Edwards, that Linnæus based this name. *G. fraterculus* of Cassin has been found distinct from the common sandhill crane of the United States, and identical with the northern bird. It is therefore properly a synonym of *canadensis*, and another name must be found for the United States bird commonly called *canadensis*. See next species. See Ridg., Bull. Nutt. Club, v, 1880, p. 187; Coues, *ibid.*, p. 188.

670. **G. prā-tēn′-sĭs.** Lat. *pratensis*, relating to *pratum*, a field.
Not in the orig. ed. See last species.

671. **Ar′-ă-mŭs pīc′-tŭs.** The word *aramus* is unknown to us. Agassiz gives it as "nom. propr." A correspondent remarks: "Vieillot's Analyse is very incorrectly printed, and some letter may have been omitted or changed; hence the clue is still to seek. The origin seems hopeless, unless revealed by accident." Under these circumstances, it is consoling to reflect that the word is more decorous in form than many of known classic derivation. — Lat. *pictus*, see *Setophaga*, No. 151.

672. **Pār′-ră gȳm-nō′-stŏ-mă.** *Parra* is a good Latin word, being the name of some unknown bird regarded as of ill-omen; as occurring in Pliny, said to be the European Lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus*. Transferred by Linnæus to a mixed lot of spur-winged birds, chiefly of America. "Jaçaná" is the Brazilian name of a species of this genus; made a generic term by Brisson in 1760, and we do not see why it should not be employed instead of *Parra*. — Gr. γυμνός, naked, and στόμα, mouth; in allusion to the caruncular skin at the base of the bill.
Not in the orig. ed.; since discovered in Texas by J. C. Merrill: see Bull. Nutt. Club, i, 1876, p. 88; Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus., i, 1878, p. 167.

673. **Răl′-lŭs lōn-gĭ-rōs′-trĭs crĕp′-ĭ-tānS.** *Rallus* is said to be contracted from *rarulus*, a diminutive of *rarus*, rare; and to mean thin, slight; if so, the adjective has become an apt generic name for these lean narrow birds. It is more likely, however, to be onomatopœic, Latinized in late days from the French *rasle*, *râle*, a rattling cry, Engl. *rail*, to reproach, deride, &c., having nothing to do with the English *rail* (of a fence); very applicable to these clamorous birds. — Lat. *longirostris*, long-billed. — Lat. *crepitans*, present participle of *crepito*, I creak, crackle, clatter, crepitate; a frequentative or intensive form of *crepo*, of same signification.
This is *R. longirostris* of the orig. ed.

674. Rallus longirostris obsoletus (Ridg.) Coues. B —. C 466*a*. R 570.
California Clapper Rail.

675. Rallus longirostris saturatus Hensh. B —. C —. R 571*a*.
Louisiana Clapper Rail.

676. Rallus elegans Aud. B 552. C 466. R 569.
King Rail; Fresh Marsh Hen.

677. Rallus virginianus L. B 554. C 467. R 572.
Virginia Rail.

678. Porzana maruetta (Leach) Bp. B —. C —. R 573. (G.)
Spotted Crake.

679. Porzana carolina (L.) V. B 555. C 468. R 574.
Carolina Crake; Rail; Sora; Ortolan.

680. Porzana noveboracensis (Gm.) Cass. B 557. C 469. R 575.
Yellow Crake.

681. Porzana jamaïcensis (Gm.) Cass. B 556. C 470. R 576.
Black Crake.

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674. R. l. ŏb-sŏl-ē′-tŭs. Lat. *obsoletus*, obsolete, grown unaccustomed, passed out of vogue; *ob*, opposition, and *solesco*, I grow accustomed; *soleo*, I am accustomed. The application is to the faded, as if worn out and disused, coloration.

This is *R. elegans* var. *obsoletus*, of the orig. ed., Appendix: see Bull. Nutt. Club, v, 1880, p. 139.

675. R. l. săt-ŭ-rā′-tŭs. Lat. *saturatus*, saturated, satiated, filled full; *i. e.*, having eaten enough; *satis*, enough: whence satisfied, &c. The allusion is to the color, which is full, *i. e.* rich, dark, heavy.

Not in the orig. ed.; since described. See Bull. Nutt. Club, v, 1880, p. 140.

676. R. ē′-lĕ-gāns. Lat. *elegans* or *eligans*, elegant; literally, choice, select; from *e* and *lego*, I pick out; quite equivalent to *electus*, chosen, picked, eclectic, &c.

677. R. vīr-gĭn-ī-ā′-nŭs. To Virginia, "mother of Presidents," and wet-nurse of Secession.

678. Pōr-zā′-nă mă-rŭ-ēt′-tă. *Porzana* is an Italian word, the meaning of which we know not; it has been in book-use for several centuries, as the name of some marsh bird. — *Maruetta* is likewise Italian: said to be applicable to anything by the sea, and hence to be equivalent to maritime. — *Crake* is to crackle, cackle, creak, croak, quack, &c.; see *Crex*, No. 683, *Querquedula*, No. 714.

Not in the orig. ed. Only North American as occurring in Greenland. See Reinh., Ibis, 1861, p. 12.

679. P. că-rŏ-lī′-nă. To Carolina. This is *the* rail of sportsmen. It is also called *sora* or *soree*; why, we know not: the word is colloquial and local, and has scarcely crept into the books. The word "ortolan" has a curious connection with this species. It is Italian and French, equal to the Latin *hortulanus*, relating to a garden: the "ortolan" is *Emberiza hortulana*, a bunting, esteemed a great delicacy by gourmands; and our crake has been called *ortolan* for no better reason than that it is also edible and sapid! The same name is sometimes applied to the bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, because it is found abundantly in the same marshes in the fall, and sells in the same restaurants as the same bird as the rail, the two being brought in together by the gunners.

680. P. nŏ-vĕ-bŏr-ă-cēn′-sĭs. No New York. See *Vireo*, No. 181.

681. P. jăm-ă-ī-cēn′-sĭs. To Jamaica. The name signifies in the vernacular the island of springs, of flowing water.

682. Porzana jamaïcensis coturniculus Bd. B —. C 470*a*. R 576*a*.
Farallone Black Crake.

683. Crex pratensis Bechst. B 558. C 471. R 577. (! E.)
Corn Crake.

684. Gallinula galeata (Licht.) Bp. B 560. C 472. R 579.
Florida Gallinule.

685. Ionornis martinica (L.) Reich. B 561. C 473. R 578.
Purple Gallinule.

686. Fulica americana Gm. B 559. C 474. R 580.
American Coot. [See Addenda, No. 885.

687. Phœnicopterus ruber L. B 502. C 475. R 585.
Red Flamingo.

688. Cygnus buccinator Rich. B 562. C 476. R 589.
Trumpeter Swan.

689. Cygnus columbianus (Ord) Coues. B 561*bis*. C 477. R 588.
American Swan.

682. P. j. cō-tūr-nī′-cŭ-lŭs. Lat. diminutive of *Coturnix*, which see, No. 579.

683. Crēx prā-tēn′-sĭs. Gr. κρέξ, Lat. *crex*, a crake; all three of these words are the same, meaning the creaking, crackling cry of the bird; κρέκκω, I make such a noise. — Lat. *pratensis*, see *Grus*, No. 670. (A subgenus, "Crescicus," which passed in some American works for the black rail, was simply a misprint for *creciscus*, which is a Greek diminutive form of κρέξ.)

684. Gāl-lĭn′-ŭ-lă găl-ĕ-ā′-tă. Lat. *gallinula*, a diminutive of *gallina*, a hen: see *Gallinago*, No. 608. It is commonly but wrongly accented on the penult, and pronounced *gally-new′-ler!* But *gahl-leen′-u-lah* is doubtless nearer the sound a Roman would have made if he had used the word. — Lat. *galeata*, helmeted; *galea*, a helmet; *galeo*, I crown with a helmet; very apt, in allusion to the frontal shield of a bird of this genus.

685. I-ōn-ōr′-nĭs mār-tĭn′-ĭ-că. Gr. ἴον, ἰωνία, a violet, and ὄρνις, a bird; well applied to these luxurious porphyritic or hyacinthine "sultans." — English *violet* is from Lat. *viola*, and this is very easily gotten from the Greek. — To the island of Martinique.

686. Fŭl′-ĭ-că ăm-ĕr-ĭ-cā′-nă. Lat. *fulica*, same as *fulix*, a coot, from the sooty color of the bird; *fuligo*, soot, whence *fuliginosus*, &c.

687. Phoē-nĭ-cōp′-tĕr-ŭs rŭb′-ĕr. Gr. φοινικόπτερος, Lat. *phœnicopterus*, the flamingo; literally, red-winged: φοίνιξ and πτέρον: see *Agelæus*, No. 316. — Lat. *ruber*, red. — English *flamingo* seems to come directly through the Spanish *flamenco*, the name of this bird; both these, as the French *flamant*, are of course from the Latin *flamma*, flame, fiery-red.

688. Cyg′-nŭs būc-cĭn-ā′-tŏr. Gr. κύκνος, Lat. *cycnus* or *cygnus*, a swan; famed for its dying song; also name of a person fabled to have been transmuted into the bird. The name is probably rooted in the idea of singing, this being one of the most persistent and ubiquitous myths. — Lat. *buccinator*, a trumpeter, who uses his *cheeks* so much in blowing his instrument; *buccina*, or βυκάνη, a trumpet; *bucca*, the cheek.

689. C. cŏ-lūm-bĭ-ā′-nŭs. Of the Columbia River, where specimens were noted by Lewis and Clarke, afterwards named by Ord.

This stands in the orig. ed. as *C. americanus*. For the change, see Coues, Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., 2d ser., No. 6, 1876, p. 444.

690. Cygnus musicus Bechst. B —. C —. R 586. (G.!E.)
Whooping Swan.

691. Cygnus bewicki Yarr. B —. C —. R 587. (!E.)
Bewick's Swan.

692. Anser albifrons (Gm.) Bechst. B —. C —. R 593. (G.)
European White-fronted Goose.

693. Anser albifrons gambeli (Hartl.) Coues. B 565, 566. C 478. R 593*a*.
American White-fronted Goose.

694. Chen cœrulescens (L.) Ridg. B 564. C 479. R 590.
Blue Goose.

695. Chen hyperboreus (Pall.) Boie. B 563. C 480. R 591.
Snow Goose.

696. Chen hyperboreus albatus (Cass.) Ridg. B —. C 480*a*. R 591*a*.
Lesser Snow Goose.

697. Chen rossi (Bd.) Ridg. B —. C 481. R 592.
Ross' Snow Goose.

690. C. mū′-sĭ-cŭs. Gr. *μουσικός*, Lat. *musicus*, relating to a muse, any one of the Muses; hence, "music" is primarily and most properly to be predicated of high ideals in general, whether in science, letters, or art. The term *musicus*, however, as applied to a swan, is a *lucus a non lucendo*, unless a relationship between the Muses and the Graces be imagined.

Not in the orig. ed., and here admitted with doubt. Greenland only, as straggler from Europe. See Reinh., Ibis, 1861, p. 13, and Freke, Zoölogist, September, 1881, p. 372. See next species.

691. C. bē′-wĭck-ī. To Thomas Bewick.

Not in the orig. ed., and here doubtfully admitted. See Pr. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, p. 222, where Ridgway revives the record given in Fn. Bor.-Am. ii, 1831, p. 465, and states that the description of specimens killed at Igloolik, Arctic America, lat. 66°, indicates the true Bewick's Swan. But on the doubt in the case of these Arctic Swans, if any different from *C. columbianus*, see Newton, Man. Nat. Hist. Greenl., 1875, p. 113, and especially Freke, Zoölogist, September, 1881, p. 366.

692. An′sĕr ăl′-bĭ-frōns. Lat. *anser*, a goose. How *anser* came about we do not know; we suppose it related more or less radically to *anas*, and so to *νᾶσσα*, a duck; see *Hydranassa*, No. 660. — Lat. *albifrons*, white forehead.

Not in the orig. ed., and here admitted with doubt, the identification of the Greenland white-fronted geese being questionable. cf. Reinh., Ibis, iii, 1861, p. 12; Newt., Man. Nat. Hist. Greenl., 1875, p. 113, and Freke, Zoölogist, September, 1881, p. —.

693. A. a. găm′-bĕl-ī. To William Gambel.

694. Chēn [pronounced *cane*] coē-rŭl-ēs′-cēns. Gr. *χήν*, a goose. — See *Dendræca*, No. 117.

695. C. hy-pēr-bŏr′-ĕ-ŭs. Lat. *hyperboreus*, hyperborean, northern; see *Lobipes*, No. 603.

696. C. h. āl-bā′-tŭs. Lat. *albatus*, whitened, made white.

697. C. rŏs′-sī. To Bernard R. Ross, Chief Factor, H. B. Co.

698. Chloëphaga canagica (Sevast.) Eyt. B 573. C 482. R 598.
Painted Goose.

699. Bernicla leucopsis (Bechst.) Boie. B 572. C 483. R 597. (! E.)
Barnacle Goose.

700. Bernicla brenta (Pall.) Steph. B 570. C 484. R 595.
Brant Goose.

701. Bernicla brenta nigricans (Lawr.) Coues. B 571. C —. R 596.
Black Brant Goose.

702. Bernicla canadensis (L.) Boie. B 567. C 485. R 594.
Canada Goose; Common Wild Goose.

703. Bernicla canadensis leucoparia (Brandt) Coues. B 568. C 485*a*. R 594*b*, [594*c*.
White-cheeked Canada Goose.

704. Bernicla canadensis hutchinsi (Rich.) Coues. B 569. C 485*b*. R 594*a*.
Hutchins' Canada Goose.

705. Dendrocygna fulva (Gm.) Burm. B 575. C 486. R 600.
Fulvous Tree Duck.

706. Dendrocygna autumnalis (L.) Eyt. B 574. C 487. R 599.
Autumnal Tree Duck.

698. Chlŏ-ē′-phă-gă că-nă′-gĭ-că. Gr. χλόα or χλόη, young grass, whence χλωρός, green; φάγω, I eat. — Mr. H. W. Elliott informs us there are Eskimos of Alaska who call themselves "Kanagiamoot," i. e., "the people of the Kanag" — whatever that may be; whence quasi-Lat. *canagica*.

699. Bēr′-nĭ-clă leū-cōp′-sĭs. *Bernicla* or *bernicula* is Latinized from the French *bernicle* or *bernache*, Engl. *barnacle*. We only know this word as the name of the little cirriped crustaceans out of which this goose was fabled to sprout, ripen, and fall like a fruit from its stem. A correspondent observes: "Max Müller says *hibernaculum*, but he gives no reason whatever (nor for *hiberniculæ*) founded on the word having been ever used." (cf. Lect. on the Sci. of Lang., 2d ser.) — Gr. λευκός, white, and ὄψις, appearance.

This species is Greenlandic, but otherwise North American only as a straggler. For a résumé of occurrences, see Freke, Zoölogist, September, 1881, p. 372.

The geese of this genus stand in the orig. ed. as species of *Branta*; but that word having been found unavailable as a generic term, the name *Bernicla* is restored.

700. B. brēn′-tă. Latinized from *brent*, *brant*, *brand*, or *branded* goose; the forms *brentus* and *brenthus* are also found. See *Campylorhynchus*, No. 63. Brent or brant goose is therefore simply burnt goose, from its blackish appearance, as if charred.

701. B. b. nĭg′-rĭ-cāns. Lat. *nigricans*, being blackish, like *nigrescens*. — Not in the orig. ed.

702. B. că-nă-dēn′-sĭs. See *Myiodioctes*, No. 149.

703. B. c. leū-cŏ-pă-rī′-ă. Gr. λευκός, white; παρειά, the cheek.

704. B. c. hŭtch′-ĭn-sī. To ——— Hutchins, to whom we were at one time indebted for most that was known of the birds of interior British America.

705. Dēn-drŏ-cyg′-nă fūl′-vă. Gr. δένδρον, a tree, and κύκνος, a swan; see *Cygnus*, No. 688. — Lat. *fulvus*, fulvous, reddish.

706. D. aū-tūm-nā′-lĭs. Lat. *autumnalis* or *auctumnalis*, relating to the autumn, when the *increase* of the earth is harvested; *auctumnus*, the autumn; *auctus*, an increase, increased; *auctor*, a producer, author; *augeo*, I increase, furnish forth, augment.

707. Anas boscas L. B 576. C 488. R 601.
Mallard.

708. Anas obscura Gm. B 577. C 489. R 602.
Dusky Duck.

709. Anas obscura fulvigula Ridg. B —. C 489*a*. R 603.
Florida Dusky Duck.

710. Dafila acuta (L.) Jen. B 578. C 490. R 605.
Pintail; Sprigtail.

711. Chaulelasmus streperus (L.) Gr. B 584. C 491. R 604.
Gadwall.

712. Mareca penelope (L.) Selby. B 586. C 492. R 606. (!E.)
European Widgeon.

713. Mareca americana (Gm.) Steph. B 585. C 493. R 607.
American Widgeon.

714. Querquedula crecca (L.) Steph. B 580. C 494. R 611. (!E.)
English Teal.

707. An′-ăs bōs′-căs. Lat. *anas*, a duck; doubtless related to *νᾶσσα*. See what is said under *Hydranassa*, No. 660. — Gr. *βοσκάς*, Lat. *boscas* or *boscis*, a duck, probably this very species; from *βόσκω*, I graze. This word has almost invariably, in ornithology, been written *boschas* — very wrongly, as Wharton was lately at pains to point out (Ibis, 1879, p. 453).

708. A. ōb-scū′-ră. Lat. *obscurus*, dark, obscure.

709. A. o. fūl-vī′-gŭ-lă. Lat. *fulvus*, fulvous, and *gula*, throat. This and many similar words are viciously accented on a long penult.

710. Dă′-fī-lă ă-cū′-tă. *Dafila* is a nonsense-word, invented by W. E. Leach, like *Harelda*, meaning nothing. — Lat. *acuta*, sharpened, pointed; as the tail of the bird is.

711. Chaū-lĕ-lās′-mŭs strĕp′-ĕ-rŭs. Gr. *χαύλιος*, prominent, projecting, protuberant; and *ἐλασμός*, a layer, plate, lamella; referring to the denticulations of the bill. — Lat. *streperus* (not classic), noisy, clamorous; as we should say, obstreperous; *strepitus*, a noise; *strepo*, I make a fuss.

712. Mă-rē′-că pē-nĕl′-ŏ-pē. *Mareca* is said to be a Brazilian vernacular word for some kind of duck; long after, it was transferred to the widgeon. But it may also be remarked that there is the Lat. *Marīca*, a water-nymph. Ray has *Mareca* (Syn., p. 149). — *Penelope* was the celebrated wife of Ulysses, mother of Telemachus; *penelops*, or in Gr. *πηνέλοψ*, was some kind of duck. Linnæus wrote the latter.

713. M. ăm-ĕr-ī-cā-nă. See *Parula*, No. 93.

714. Quēr-quĕ′-dŭ-lă crēc′-că. Lat. *querquedula*, a kind of small duck; etymology obscure, and not at all to our way of thinking in the authorities consulted; apparently from *καρκαίρω*, *κέρχω*, *κερκίς*, *κίρκη*, *κρέκω*, *κρέξ*, a set of onomatopœic words formed to express a shrill or harsh creaking sound; hence related to *creak*, *quack*, *crackle*, &c, and quite equivalent to the very word *crecca*, which we have here, and which seems but an arbitrary adjective formed from *κρέκω*. Charleton calls one of the ducks *Anas* "caudacuta. The Cracke (a strepitu)." The form *quacula* is found in some writers; and "quack" is the usual word to express a duck's voice. See *Crex*, No. 683.

715. Querquedula carolinensis (Gm.) Steph. B 579. C 495. R 612.
Green-winged Teal.

716. Querquedula discors (L.) Steph. B 581. C 496. R 609.
Blue-winged Teal.

717. Querquedula cyanoptera (V.) Cass. B 582. C 497. R 610.
Cinnamon Teal.

718. Spatula clypeata (L.) Boie. B 583. C 498. R 608.
Shoveller.

719. Aïx sponsa (L.) Boie. B 587. C 499. R 613.
Summer Duck; Wood Duck. [See Addenda, No. 886.

720. Fuligula marila (L.) Steph. B 588. C 500. R 614.
Greater Black-head; Scaup Duck.

721. Fuligula affinis Eyt. B 589. C 501. R 615.
Lesser Black-head; Scaup Duck.

722. Fuligula collaris (Donov.) Bp. B 590. C 502. R 616.
Ring-neck; Black-head.

723. Fuligula ferina americana (Eyt.) Coues. B 591. C 503. R 618.
American Pochard; Red-head.

715. Q. că-rŏ-lĭn-ēn′-sĭs. To Carolina. — The genus *Nettion*, in which this teal has been placed by some, is the Gr. *νήττιον*, a little duck; contracted from *νηττάριον*, a diminutive of *νῆσσα* or *νῆττα*: see *Hydranassa*, No. 660. Very curiously, it seems to have been used by the Greeks as a familiar term of endearment, just as we sometimes now say "little duck," or "ducky darling"

716. Q. dĭs′-cōrs. Lat. *discors*, discordant, disagreeing, unlike; literally "two-hearted," from *dis*, twice, and *cor*, the heart; opposed to *concors*, concordant.

717. Q. cy-ăn-ōp′-tĕ-ră. Gr. *κυανός*, blue, *πτέρον*, wing.

718. Spă′-tŭ-lă clyp-ĕ-ā′-tă. Lat. *spatula* or *spathula*, Gr. *σπαθίς*, a spathe, spatula, spoon, ladle; with reference to the spathulous or spoon-like shape of the bird's bill. — Lat. *clypeatus*, furnished with a shield, wearing a shield; *clypeus* or *clipeus* or *clupeus* or *clipeum*, a shield: commemorating in this case the rounded expanse of the bill.

719. Ă′-ĭx spōn′-să. Gr. *αἴξ* or *ἄιξ*; application not obvious. Nor is the orthography settled. If the word be from the monosyllable *αἴξ* it should be Latinized *æx*; if from the dissyllable *ἄιξ* it becomes *aïx*. In the uncertainty, we do not change the accustomed form; though we suspect *æx* to be preferable. — Lat. *sponsa*, a bride, a spouse, a betrothed; that is, a promised one; *spondeo*, I promise sacredly, I vow. Prettily applied to this lovely duck, as if the bird were arrayed for bridal.

720. Fŭl-ĭg′-ŭ-lă mă-rī′-lă. Lat. *fuligula* or *fulicula*, diminutive of *fulica* or *fulix*, a coot; *fuligo*, soot. — *Marila* we know nothing about; *qu.*, a proper name? *qu.* Gr. *μαρίλη*, embers, charcoal, from the scaup's pitch-black foreparts?

721. F. āf-fĭn′-ĭs. Lat. *affinis*, affined, allied; *ad*, and *finis*. See *Campylorhynchus*, No. 64.

722. F. cōl-lā′-rĭs. Lat. *collaris*, relating to the neck, *collum*; this species having a ring of color, like a collar, round the neck.

723. F. fĕ-rī′-nă ăm-ĕr-ĭ-cā′-nă. Lat. *ferina*, wild, in a state of nature, feral.

724. Fuligula vallisneria (Wils.) Steph. B 592. C 504. R 617.
Canvas-back.

725. Clangula glaucium (L.) Brehm. B 593. C 505. R 620.
Golden-eye.

726. Clangula islandica (Gm.) Bp. B 594. C 506. R 619.
Barrow's Golden-eye.

727. Clangula albeola (L.) Steph. B 595. C 507. R 621.
Buffle-head; Butter-ball; Spirit Duck.

728. Harelda glacialis (L.) Leach. B 597. C 508. R 623.
Long-tailed Duck; Old Wife.

729. Camptolæmus labradorius (Gm.) Gr. B 600. C 509. R 624.
Labrador Duck.

730. Histrionicus minutus (L.) Coues. B 596. C 510. R 622.
Harlequin Duck.

724. F. vāl-lĭs-nēr′-ĭ-ă. *Vallisneria* is a genus of aquatic plants, the wild celery, *V. spiralis* L., named for Antoine Vallisner, a French botanist. The name was applied to the bird from its fondness for this plant as food. The name canvas-back, from the peculiar coloration of the upper parts, is an Americanism which has been in use at least since 1800. (*e. g.*, see Barton, Med. and Phys. Journ., pt. i, vol. ii, 1805, p. 161.)

725. Clān′-gŭ-lă glaŭ′-cĭ-ŭm. Lat. *clangula*, diminutive of *clangor*, a clang, noise; the corresponding Gr. κλαγγή means particularly the outcry of wild animals; κλάζω, future κλάγξω, I cry out. It was applied to this bird several centuries ago. — Gr. γλαύκιον or γλαυκίον, a kind of wild duck, perhaps this very species. Under the varying forms of *glaucion*, *glaucium*, *glaucius*, and *glaucia*, it has been definitely applied to this duck for more than three centuries.

726. C. īs-lānd′-ĭ-că. To Iceland. See *Falco*, No. 500.

727. C. āl-bē′-ŏ-lă. Diminutive (irregular) form of *albus*, white: *albula* would be better form. "Buffle-head" is a corruption of buffalo-head, from the puffiness of the head: "butter-ball" from the fatness of the bird at times: "spirit duck," from the quickness of diving.

728. Hār-ēl′-dă glă-cĭ-ā′-lĭs. *Harelda* is a nonsense-word, invented by Leach. — Lat. *glacialis*, glacial, icy, relating to ice; *glacies*, ice. (Unde derivatur? cf. Gr. γλαῦκος.)

729. Cāmp-tŏ-laēm′-ŭs lāb-ră-dō′-rĭ-ŭs. Gr. καμπτός, flexible, as leather is, for instance; κάμπω, I bend; and λαιμός, the throat; but the whole word refers to the soft leathery expansion of the bill, as if *Camptorhynchus*, for which latter word, preoccupied in zoölogy, it was proposed as a substitute. — To Labrador; which name is said to have been given to the country by the Spaniards, it being considered cultivable, as Greenland was not; Span. *labrado*, cultivated land; *labrador*, laborer; *labrar*, to work.

730. Hĭs-trĭ-ō′-nĭ-cŭs mĭ-nū′-tŭs. Lat. *histrionicus*, histrionic, relating to *histrio*, a stage-player; because the bird is tricked out in various colors, as if it were dressed to play some part on the stage. The word is related in the most interesting manner to *historia*, history, and *histology*, the science of tissues of the body; the idea being the weaving together of things, to make, as history, a connected account, as in histology, a tissue of organs. We still say, for example, a tissue of falsehood, &c. These words are all related to ἱστός, a loom, or the web woven on it.

731. Somateria stelleri (Pall.) Jard. B 598. C 511. R 625.
Steller's Duck.

732. Somateria fischeri (Brandt) Coues. B 599. C 512. R 626.
Spectacled Eider.

733. Somateria mollissima (L.) Boie. B —. C —. R 627.
Eider Duck.

734. Somateria mollissima dresseri (Sharpe) Coues. B 606. C 513. R 627*a*.
American Eider Duck.

735. Somateria v-nigra Gray. B 607. C 514. R 628.
Black-throated Eider.

736. Somateria spectabilis (L.) Boie. B 608. C 515. R 629.
King Eider.

737. Œdemia americana Sw. B 604. C 516. R 630.
American Black Scoter.

738. Œdemia fusca (L.) Flem. B 601. C 517. R 631.
Velvet Scoter; White-winged Scoter.

739. Œdemia perspicillata (L.) Flem. B 602. C 518. R 633.
Surf Duck.

731. Sō-măt-ĕ′-rĭ-ă stĕl′-lĕr-ī. Gr. *σῶμα*, genitive *σώματος*, the body, and *ἔριον*, wool, down; with reference to the famous "eider-down" produced by species of this genus. — To G. W. Steller, the surgeon and naturalist of Behring's second voyage, 1741–42.

732. S. fĭsch′-ĕr-ī. To Gotth. Fischer von Waldheim, a Russian naturalist.

733. S. mōl-lĭs′-sĭ-mă. Lat. *mollissima*, superlative degree of *mollis*, soft; this a contraction for *movilis*, mobile, moveable, from *moveo*, I move. The reference is of course to the downy plumage.

See next species. Since the American bird has been distinguished from the European, the latter has been said to be also found in North America, on the west side of Cumberland Gulf. See Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, p. 222. This requires us to restore the name *S. mollissima*, but it is No. 734 that equals No. 513 of the orig. ed.

734. S. m. drĕs-sĕr-ī. To Henry E. Dresser, of London, author of the "Birds of Europe," &c.

This is the *S. mollissima* of writers on American birds and of the orig. ed. of the Check List. See Sharpe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1871, p. 51. See last species.

735. S. v-nīg′-ră. This is a queer way of saying that the bird has a black v-shaped mark on the throat — "digammated," indeed!

736. S. spēc-tă′-bĭ-lĭs. Lat. *spectabilis*, that may be seen, hence, worth seeing, a spectacle; *specto, spicio, specio*, I look at; whence a thousand derivatives.

737. Oē-dē′-mĭ-ă ăm-ĕr-ĭ-cā′-nă. Gr. *οἴδημα*, Lat. *œdema*, a swelling, tumefaction; *οἰδάω*, I swell; referring to the humpiness or gibbosity of the bill.

738. O. fūs′-că. Lat. *fuscus*, fuscous, dark; not well applied to this black bird.

739. O. pēr-spĭc-ĭl-lā′-tă. Irregularly formed from *perspicio*; equivalent to *perspicibilis*, contracted to *perspicilis*, and then given a participial termination, as if from a verb *perspicillo*; meaning perspicuous, that may be clearly seen, hence conspicuous, spectacular; see *Somateria*, No. 736.

740. Œdemia perspicillata trowbridgii (Bd.) Coues. B 603. C 518*a*. R —.
Long-billed Surf Duck.

741. Erismatura rubida (Wils.) Bp. B 609. C 519. R 634.
Ruddy Duck.

742. Nomonyx dominica (L.) Ridg. B 610. C 520. R 635.
St. Domingo Duck.

743. Mergus merganser L. B 611. C 521. R 636.
Merganser; Goosander.

744. Mergus serrator L. B 612. C 522. R 637.
Red-breasted Merganser.

745. Mergus cucullatus L. B 613. C 523. R 638.
Hooded Merganser.

746. Sula bassana (L.) Briss. B 617. C 524. R 650.
Gannet; Solan Goose.

747. Sula leucogastra (Bodd.) Salv. B 618. C 525. R 652.
Booby Gannet.

748. Pelecanus trachyrhynchus Lath. B 615. C 526. R 640.
American White Pelican.

740. O. p. trow-brĭd′-gĭ-ī. To W. P. Trowbridge, who collected in California.

741. Er-īs-mă-tū′-ră rŭb′-ī-dă. Gr. ἔρεισμα, a stay, prop, pier, and οὖρα, tail, as the stiffened member of the bird might seem to be. — Lat. *rubidus*, ruddy, reddish.

742. Nŏm-ō′-nyx dŏm-ĭn′-ĭ-că. Gr. *νόμος*, law, order, regular way, and *ὄνυξ*, nail. The nail at the end of the bill in all the species of so-called *Erismatura*, except *rubida*, is formed in a particular way. — See *Dendræca*, No. 129.

743. Mēr′-gŭs mēr-gān′-sĕr. Lat. *mergus*, a diver; *mergo*, I dive, *mergere*, *mersi*, *mersum*; whence submerged, immersed, &c. — *Merganser* is simply *mergus* + *anser*, *i. e.*, diving-goose.

744. M. sēr-rā′-tōr. Lat. *serrator*, a sawyer; *serratus*, sawn, *i. e.*, saw-shaped, serrate, serried, as the prominent teeth of the bill look like those of a saw; *serra*, a saw; supposed to be equal to *secra*, from *seco*, I cut.

745. M. cŭ-cūl-lā′-tŭs. Lat. *cucullatus*, hooded, wearing the *cucullum*, a kind of hood, a capuchon, perhaps from its circular shape (κύκλος). Very appropriate in this case.

746. Sŭ′-lă bās-sā′-nă. *Sula*, by Agassiz given as a proper name, was Latinized lately from the French name, *Le Sule*. — Quasi-Lat. *bassanus* is an adjective derived from the name of one of the great haunts of the bird, the Bass Rock, Firth of Forth, Scotland.

747. S. leū-cŏ-gās′-tră. Gr. λευκός, white, and γαστήρ, the belly.
This stands as *S. fiber* in the orig. ed. See Salv., Tr. Z. S. ix, pt. ix, 1875, p. 496.

748. Pĕl-ĕ-cā′-nŭs trāch-ŷ-rhȳnch′-ŭs. Gr. πελεκάν, or πελεκῖνος, or Lat. *pelecanus*, a pelican. The etymology is obscure; but the pelican was fabled to strike and wound its own breast, that the young might be nourished with blood; and there are various Greek and Latin words signifying some cutting and striking instrument, as an axe, which are nearly identical in form with the above. — Gr. τραχύς, rough, uneven, and ῥύγχος, the beak; with reference to the deciduous excrescence or "centre-board" on the upper mandible.

749. Pelecanus fuscus L. B 616. C 527. R 641.
Brown Pelican.

750. Phalacrocorax carbo (L.) Leach. B 620. C 528. R 642.
Common Cormorant.

751. Phalacrocorax dilophus (Sw.) Nutt. B 623. C 530. R 643.
Double-crested Cormorant.

752. Phalacrocorax dilophus cincinnatus (Brandt) Ridg. B 622. C 529. [R 643*b*.
White-tufted Cormorant.

753. Phalacrocorax dilophus floridanus (Bartr.) Coues. B 624. C 530*a*. R 643*a*.
Florida Cormorant.

754. Phalacrocorax mexicanus (Brandt.) S. & S. B 625. C 531. R 644.
Mexican Cormorant.

755. Phalacrocorax penicillatus (Brandt) Heerm. B 626. C 532. R 645.
Tufted Cormorant.

756. Phalacrocorax perspicillatus Pall. B 621. C 533. R 648.
Pallas's Cormorant.

757. Phalacrocorax bicristatus Pall. B —. C 534. R 647.
Red-faced Cormorant.

758. Phalacrocorax violaceus (Gm.) Ridg. B 627. C 535. R 646.
Violet-green Cormorant.

749. P. fūs′-cŭs. Lat. *fuscus*, fuscous, dark.

750. Phăl-ā-crŏ′-cŏr-āx cār′-bō. Gr. φαλακροκόραξ, Lat. *phalacrocorax*, a cormorant; from φαλακρός, bald, and κόραξ, a raven. Compare *Phalaropus*, No. 604. The cormorant was often called "sea-crow," and "cormorant" is nothing but *corvus marinus*; Fr. *cormoran*; Ital. *corvo marino*; Span. *cuervo marino* or *cuervo calvo* (bald-headed crow). — Lat. *carbo*, a coal, charcoal; whence carbon; from the black color.

The cormorants are all given as *Graculus* in the orig. ed. But this was according to a way which G. R. Gray had of determining the types of genera, which has been found not available. *Graculus* signifies that the bird is so like a crow in color; cf. English "sea-crow," above.

751. P. dī′-lŏph-ŭs. Gr. δίς, twice, and λόφος, crest.

752. P. d. cīn-cīn-nā′-tŭs. Lat. *cincinnatus*, having curly hair; Lat. *cincinnus*, Gr. κίκιννος, a curly lock.

753. P. d. flō-rĭ-dā′-nŭs. To Florida. Bartram named the bird before Audubon did.

754. P. mĕx-ĭ-cā′-nŭs. To Mexico. See *Sialia*, No. 28.

755. P. pē-nĭ-cīl′-lā′-tŭs. Lat. *penicillum*, a pencil, or painter's brush; equivalent to *peniculus*, a little brush; this from *penis*, a tail, or the male organ: compare *pendeo*, I hang; as something pendent or appendaged. The reference is to the tufts of lengthened feathers on the bird.

756. P. pēr-spĭc-ĭl-lā′-tŭs. See *Œdemia*, No. 739.

757. P. bī-crīs-tā′-tŭs. Lat. *bis*, twice, and *cristatus*, crested. Exactly equal to the Gr. δίλοφος.

758. P. vī-ŏ-lā′-cĕ-ŭs. Lat. *violaceus*, violet-colored; *viola*, a violet. See *Ionornis*, No. 685.

759. Phalacrocorax violaceus resplendens (Aud.) Ridg. B —. C —. R 646*a*.
Baird's Cormorant.

760. Plotus anhinga L. B 628. C 536. R 649.
Anhinga; Darter; Snake-bird.

761. Tachypetes aquilus (L.) V. B 619. C 537. R 639.
Frigate Bird; Man-of-war Bird.

762. Phaëthon æthereus L. B —. C —. R 655. (?!)
Red-billed Tropic-bird.

763. Phaëthon flavirostris Brandt. B 629. C 538. R 654.
Yellow-billed Tropic-bird.

764. Stercorarius skua (Brünn.) Coues. B 652. C 539. R 696.
Skua.

765. Stercorarius pomatorhinus (Temm.) Lawr. B 653. C 540. R 697.
Pomatorhine Jäger.

759. P. v. rēs-plēn′-dēns. Lat. *resplendens*, resplendent, splendid, or lustrous; *resplendeo* or *splendeo*, I shine, gleam. *Splendor* is derived by some etymologists from σπλη(ν)δός, live coals.

Not in the orig. ed. Since recognized by Ridgway, Pr. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, p. 222. Farallone Islands.

760. Plō′-tŭs ān-hīn′-gă. Gr. πλωτός, being a good swimmer; from πλώω or πλέω, I swim, navigate; Lat. *plotus*; and very early applied, in ornithology, to divers swimming birds. — *Anhinga* is a barbarous word, from the Portuguese *anhina*, and equivalent to the Lat. *anguina*, snaky; *anguis*, a snake; very well applied to this curious bird, which in its subaqueous excursions strangely resembles a swimming serpent. See Coues, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, iii, 1878, p. 101. We should like to substitute the Latin form of the word, but that would probably be going too far.

761. Tăch-ў′-pĕt-ēs ă′-quĭl-ŭs. Gr. ταχυπέτης, Lat. *tachypetes*, flying rapidly; ταχύς, swift, and πέτομαι, I fly. — Lat. *aquilus*, swarthy, dark-colored. The word is vaguely supposed by most persons to have something to do with *aquila*, an eagle, in consideration of the raptorial prowess of this piratical high-flyer; but it would in that case be either *aquila*, substantive, an eagle, or *aquilinus*, adjective, aquiline. *Aquila* and *aquilus* are doubtless the same word, etymologically; but the present specific name has nothing further to do with the genus *Aquila*, which see, No. 532.

762. P. aē-thĕ′-rĕ-ŭs. Gr. αἰθέριος, Lat. *æthereus*, etherial, relating to the αἰθήρ, *æther*, ether, or serene upper air, as opposed to ἀήρ, *aër*, the lower aërial region; the birds of this genus being noted for soaring aloft. *Th.* αἴθω, ἄω.

Not in the orig. ed. If there be no mistake in identification, this species has straggled to Newfoundland. See Freke, Comp. List B. of Eur. and N. A., p. 44 (repaged from Proc. Roy. Soc. Dubl., 1879).

763. Phă′-ĕ-thōn flā-vī-rōs′-trĭs. Gr. Φαέθων, Lat. *Phaëthon*, a proper name, an epithet of the sun; *Phaëthon* having once undertaken to drive the chariot of the sun, his father Helios; well applied to these highly aerial birds of the Tropics. Sometimes very wrongly written *Phœthon*, and even *Phœton*. — Lat. *flavirostris*, yellow-billed.

764. Stēr-cŏr-ā′-rĭ-ŭs skŭ′-ă. Lat. *stercorarius*, having to do with ordure, a scavenger; *stercus*, excrement; from the filthy habits of the bird. — *Skua* is the name applied to the bird by the Færoëse.

765. S. pō-mă-tŏ-rhīn′-ŭs. Gr. πῶμα, genitive πώματος, a flap, lid, cover; and ῥίς, genitive ῥινός,

766. Stercorarius parasiticus (Brünn.) Gray. B 654. C 541. R 698.
Parasitic Jäger.

767. Stercorarius buffoni (Boie) Coues. B 655. C 542. R 699.
Arctic Jäger; Long-tailed Jäger.

768. Larus glaucus Brünn. B 656. C 543. R 660.
Glaucous Gull.

769. Larus leucopterus Faber. B 658. C 544. R 661.
White-winged Gull.

770. Larus glaucescens Licht. B 657, 659. C 545. R 662.
Glaucous-winged Gull.

771. Larus marinus L. B 660. C 546. R 663.
Great Black-backed Gull.

772. Larus argentatus Brünn. B —. C 547. R 666.
Herring Gull.

773. Larus argentatus smithsonianus Coues. B 661. C 547*a*. R 666*a*.
Smithsonian Herring Gull.

the nose; from the scale-like covering of the nostrils. Temminck, habitually careless in such matters, originally wrote *pomarinus*, and we have almost always said "*pomarine*" jäger, with some vague notion of *the sea* in the case of this *marine* bird; but Newton's explanation of the word, as above, is undoubtedly correct. Jäger or jaeger is the German for hunter, these birds being habitual hunters and plunderers of the gulls and terns. The name was originally applied to a class of wild huntsmen who lived on the banks of the Rhine, and supported themselves entirely by plunder and robbery.

766. S. păr-ă-sī′-tĭ-cŭs. Gr. *παρασιτικός*, Lat. *parasiticus*, parasitic; Gr. *παράσιτος*, Lat. *parasitus*, a parasite, from *παρά*, by the side of, and *σῖτος*, grain, food; literally, one who sits at the table of another; as we should say now, in vulgar parlance, a "free-luncher," "bummer," "dead-beat"; hence, in general, any kind of a hanger-on.

767. S. bŭf-fŏn′-ī. To Jean Louis Le Clerc, Compte de Buffon, the famous French panegyrist of nature, particular friend of Linnæus, who wrote a great history of birds with the help of the Abbé de Montbeillard, and caused Daubenton to prepare the celebrated 1008 Planches Enluminées.

768. Lăr′-ŭs glaū′-cŭs. Gr. *λάρος*, Lat. *larus*, a gull. — Lat. *glaucus*, glaucous, bluish, *γλαυκός*. See *Glaucidium*, No. 484. *Gull* is supposed to be named for its gluttony, from *gulo*, a glutton (*gula*, the gullet); Welsh, *gwylan*; Fr., *goeland*.

769. L. leū-cōp′-tĕr-ŭs. Gr. *λευκός*, white, and *πτερόν*, wing.

770. L. glaū-cēs′-cēns. Lat. (decidedly post-classic) *glaucescens*, the present participle of a supposititous inceptive verb *glaucesco*, I grow bluish; meaning here somewhat bluish.

771. L. mă-rī′-nŭs. Lat. *marinus*, marine; *mare*, the sea.

772. L. ār-gēn-tā′-tŭs. Lat. *argentatus*, silvered, silvery; the participle of an obsolete verb *argento*; *argentum*, silver, money, from *ἄργυρος*, silver, *ἀργός*, white, the color of the metal. One writer has criticised the use of *argentatus* to denote a silvery color, arguing that *argentatus* would mean silvered over, silver-plated, or frosted, and proposed to substitute some other derivative of *argentum*. But this is hypercriticism; the word is more apt or fit for the bird than most specific names are.

773. L. a. smĭth-sŏn-ĭ-ā′-nŭs. To the Smithsonian Institution; this named for James Smithson, illegitimate son of Hugh Percy, Duke of Northumberland.

774. Larus occidentalis Aud. B 662. C 547*b*. R 664.
Western Herring Gull.

775. Larus cachinnans Pall. B —. C —. R 667.
Pallas's Gull.

776. Larus affinis Reinh. B —. C —. R 665. (G.)
Reinhardt's Gull.

777. Larus californicus Lawr. B 663. C 548*a*. R 668.
Californian Gull.

778. Larus delawarensis Ord. B 664. C 548. R 669.
Ring-billed Gull.

779. Larus canus L. B —. C —. R 671. (! E.)
Mew Gull.

780. Larus brachyrhynchus Rich. B 665, 673. C 549. R 670.
American Mew Gull.

781. Larus heermanni Cass. B 666. C 551. R 672.
White-headed Gull.

782. Rissa tridactyla (L.) Bp. B 672. C 552. R 658.
Kittiwake Gull.

774. L. ōc-cĭd-ēn-tā′-lĭs. See *Dendræca*, No. 113.

775. L. că-chĭn′-nāns. Lat. *cachinnans*, laughing immoderately; *cachinno*, I roar with laughter; Gr. καχάζω or καγχάζω, of same meaning. Well expressing the outcry of the gull.
Not in the orig. ed.; since determined to occur in Alaska. This is *L. borealis* of Baird, Trans. Chicago Acad., i, 1869, p. 305.

776. L. āf-fī′-nĭs. Lat. *affinis*, allied; *ad* and *finis*. See *Campylorhynchus*, No. 64.
Not in the orig. ed.; since determined to be a good species; North American only as accidentally Greenlandic. See Reinh., Vid. Medd. Nat. För. Kjφb., 1853, p. 78.

777. L. căl-ĭ-fōr′-nĭ-cŭs. To California.

778. L. dĕl-ă-wăr-ēn′-sĭs. To the State of Delaware; named for Lord De La Ware.

779. L. cā′-nŭs. Lat. *canus*, ashy, hoary-gray. Mediately derived from καίω, to burn, consume, the root here seen giving rise to many words, as *cinereus*, *kinetic*, &c.
Not in the orig. ed. Since ascertained to inhabit Labrador. See Saunders, P. Z. S., 1878, p. 178, and Brewer, Bull. Nutt. Club, iii, 1878, p. 50.

780. L. brăch-ŷ-rhȳnch′-ŭs. Gr. βραχύς, short, and ῥύγχος, beak.
Note. — We give all these *Lari*, excepting one, as good species, in deference to recent investigation; but much doubt that the method of treating them in the orig. ed. is not more natural after all.

781. L. heēr′-măn-nī. To Dr. Adolphus L. Heermann, of Philadelphia, who collected extensively in the south-west.
This stands in the orig. ed., very erroneously, as *L. belcheri*.

782. Rīs′-să trī-dāc′-tȳ-lă. *Rissa* or *Ritsa* is the Icelandic vernacular name. — Lat. *tris*, thrice, and *dactylus*, digit, whether finger or toe: Gr.. δάκτυλος. This bird has the hind toe rudimentary, leaving only three perfect digits. — *Kittiwake* is an old Scotch name of this species; perhaps from its cry.

783. Rissa tridactyla kotzebuii (Bp.) Coues. B —. C 552*a*. R 658*a*. (?)
Kotzebue's Kittiwake.

784. Rissa brevirostris Brandt. B 674, 675. C 553. R 659.
Short-billed Kittiwake.

785. Pagophila eburnea (Gm.) Kaup. B 676, 677. C 550. R 657.
Ivory Gull.

786. Chroïcocephalus atricilla (L.) Lawr. B 667. C 554. R 673.
Laughing Gull.

787. Chroïcocephalus franklini (Rich.) Bruch. B 668, 669. C 555. R 674.
Franklin's Rosy Gull.

788. Chroïcocephalus philadelphia (Ord) Lawr. B 670. B 556. R 675.
Bonaparte's Rosy Gull.

789. Rhodostethia rosea (Macg.) Bruch. B 678. C 557. R 676.
Wedge-tailed Gull.

790. Xema sabinii (Sab.) Leach. B 680. C 558. R 677.
Fork-tailed Gull.

791. Xema furcata (Prov. & Des Murs) Bruch. B 679. C 559. R 678.
Swallow-tailed Gull.

792. Sterna anglica Mont. B 681. C 560. R 679.
Gull-billed Tern; Marsh Tern.

783. R. t. kŏt-zĕ-buī′-ī. To Otto de Kotzebue, the Russian navigator.

784. R. brĕ-vĭ-rōs′-trĭs. Lat. *brevis*, short, and *rostris*, pertaining to the bill, rostral; from *rostrum*.

785. Pă-gŏ′-phĭ-lă ĕ-būr′-nĕ-a. Gr. *πάγος*, ice, and *φίλος*, loved. — Lat. *eburnea*, of ivory, like ivory (in whiteness or hardness); *ebur*, ivory; directly from the Sanscrit word for elephant.

786. Chrō-ī-cŏ-cĕph′-ă-lŭs ā-trī-cīl′-lă. Gr. *χρωικός*, colored, and *κεφαλή*, head. This word has given great trouble from Eyton's, the founder's, saying it was from *κροικος*, there being no such word. Various attempts to derive it from *χροιά* or *χροΐα*, or from *χρώς*, *χροός*, color, and to rectify the supposed erroneous orthography, have resulted in *kroikocephalus*, *chræocephalus*, *chroiocephalus*, *chroocephalus*. Wharton has shown Eyton's original orthography to be correct, lacking only the diæresis over the *i*, there being actually such an adjective as *χρωικός*, not given in the common dictionaries. (See Zoologist, March, 1878, p. —.) — Lat. *atricilla*, black-tailed; only applicable to the young bird. See *Motacilla*, No. 86.

787. C. frănk′-lĭn-ī. To Sir John Franklin.

788. C. phĭl-ă-dēl′-phĭ-ă. To the City of Brotherly-Love. See *Geothlypis*, No. 142.

789. Rhŏ-dō-stē′-thĭ-ă rōs′-ĕ-ă. Gr. *ῥόδον*, the rose, and *στῆθος*, the breast; rose-breasted. — Lat. *roseus*, rosy.

790. Xĕ′-mă să-bĭn′-ī-ī. *Xema* is a nonsense word, invented by Leach: it is sometimes written *zema*. — To Edward Sabine, by his brother.

791. X. fūr-cā′-tă. Lat. *furcatus*, forked, furcate, bifurcate, forficate; *furca*, a fork.

792. Stēr′-nă āng′-lĭ-că. *Sterna* is not classic, having nothing to do with *sturnus*, a starling, or with *sternum*, the breast-bone, or *sterno*, to strew. Agassiz gives the latter etymon. It is

793. Sterna caspia Pall. B 682. C 561. R 680.
Caspian Tern.

794. Sterna maxima Bodd. B 683. C 562. R 681.
Cayenne Tern; Royal Tern.

795. Sterna elegans Gamb. B 684. C 563. R 682.
Elegant Tern.

796. Sterna cantiaca Gm. B 685. C 564. R 683.
Sandwich Tern.

797. Sterna hirundo L. B 689. C 565. R 686.
Common Tern or Sea Swallow.

798. Sterna forsteri Nutt. B 686, 691. C 566. R 685.
Forster's Tern.

799. Sterna macrura Naum. C 690, 693. C 567, 568. R 687
Arctic Tern.

800. Sterna dougalli Mont. B 692. C 569. R 688.
Roseate Tern.

801. Sterna superciliaris antillarum (Less.) Coues B 694. C 570. R 690.
Least Tern.

a Latinization, perhaps not older than about 1523, of the English *tern*, or *stern*, or *sterne*, or *stirn*, there being all these, and other old forms of the word; Danish *tærne*, &c. We have a vague impression that the word is onomatopœic, from the cry of the bird One of the names of the bird is the Swiss *Schnirring*. Most languages, however, have a different set of words, equivalent to our sea-swallow; as Fr. *Hirondelle-de-mer;* Germ. See-schwalbe, &c. — Lat. *anglica*, English; Montagu having named the bird after a country where it is comparatively seldom seen.

793. S. cās′-pĭ-ă. To the Caspian Sea.

794. S. māx′-ĭ-mă. Lat. *maximus*, superlative degree of *magnus*, large.
This is *S. regia* of the orig. ed. We are now willing to accept Boddaert's name.

795. S. ĕ′-lĕ-gāns. See *Rallus*, No. 673.
This is *S. galericulata* of the orig. ed. We are glad to return to the orig. name of this species, which H. S. has shown to be not *galericulata* Licht., as S. & S. had it.

796. S. cān-tĭ-ā′-că. An adjective formed from *Cantium*, a place in Britain, mentioned by Julius Cæsar; now Kent, England.

797. S. hĭr-ūn′-dō. See *Hirundo*, No. 159.

798. S. fōr′-stĕr-ī. To John Reinhold Forster, who wrote, among many other things, a valuable account of Hudson's Bay birds, published in 1772.

799. S. māc-rū′-ră. Gr. *μακρός*, long, and *οὐρα*, tail. The word is often written *macroura*, and defensibly so, the full form being *macrooura*. But it is permissible to shorten *oou* into long *ū*, as we habitually do in *leucurus* for *leucoourus*.

800. S. doū′-găl-lī. To Dr. McDougall, of Scotland.
This stands as *S. paradisea* Brünn., of the orig. ed. But Brünnich's bird being unquestionably the Arctic Tern, No. 799, we do not see why the latter should not be called *S. paradisea*.

801 S. sŭp-ēr-cĭl-ĭ-ā′-rĭs. Lat. *superciliaris* or *superciliosus*, supercilious; *i. e.*, relating to the eye-brow, *supercilium; super* and *cilium*, a hair; because one raises the eyebrows in expres-

802. Sterna trudeaui Aud. B 687. C 571. R 684. (! S. A.)
Trudeau's Tern.

803. Sterna aleutica Bd. B —. C 572. R 689.
Aleutian Tern.

804. Sterna fuliginosa Gm. B 688. C 573. R 691.
Sooty Tern.

805. Sterna anæsthetica Scop. B —. C 574. R 692.
Bridled Tern.

806. Hydrochelidon lariformis (L., 1758) Coues. B 695. C 575. R 693.
Black Tern.

807. Hydrochelidon leucoptera (Meisn.) Boie. B —. C 575*bis*. R 694. (! E.)
White-winged Black Tern.

808. Anoüs stolidus (L.) Gray. B 696. C 576. R 695.
Noddy Tern.

809. Rhynchops nigra L. B 697. C 577. R 656.
Black Skimmer.

sion of certain emotions, as, surprise. But when surprised at anything, we question it, or doubt it, and this implies a feeling of superiority in ourselves; hence haughtiness, loftiness, even disdain and scorn, for the person or object which makes us *supercilious*. *Super* is the Gr. *ὑπέρ*. *Cilium* is the eyelid, before transferred to the eyelashes; it is the Greek *κύλα*, the eyelids. *Cilia*, in the plural, has latterly been much used in the sciences for any sort of little hairs or fringes, or *flagella*; as, *ciliated* epithelium, &c. — Lat. *antillarum*, of the Antilles; in the genitive plural.

802. S. trū-deaū′-ī. To Dr. James Trudeau, of Louisiana.
Included as North American on the authority of Audubon.

803. S. ă-leū′-tī-că. To the Aleutian Islands.

804. S. fū-lī-gĭn-ō′-să. See *Canace*, No. 559.

805. S. ăn-aēs-thē′-tī-că. Gr. *ἀναισθητικός*, insensible, unfeeling, not perceiving; hence, as applied to this bird, stupid, foolish; *ἀ* or *ἀν*, privative, and *αἰσθητικός*, sensible, &c.; *αἴσθησις*, sensation, perception, feeling; *αἰσθάνομαι*, I perceive. We have the English *æsthetic* direct from the Greek, though this has experienced a refinement of meaning the original did not possess; also in medicine, *anæsthesia*, the state of insensibility produced by such drugs as æther or chloroform, called from their property, *anæsthetic*. The word has been brutally written *anosthœta*; *anœstheta* is one amendment already introduced, and the above is a further improvement.

806. Hȳ-drō-chĕ-lī′-dōn lăr-ī-fōr′-mīs. Gr. *ὕδωρ*, water, and *χελιδών*, a swallow, *i. e.*, sea-swallow. — Lat. *lariformis*, gull-like, shaped like a gull: *larus* and *forma*.

807. H. leū-cōp′-tĕ-ră. Gr. *λευκός*, white, and *πτέρον*, wing.
North America in one known instance (Wisconsin); see Brewer, Am. Nat., 1874, p. 188.

808. Ă′-nŏ-ŭs stŏl′-ĭ-dŭs. Gr. *ἄνοος* or *ἄνους*, literally mindless, unmindful of; *α* privative and *νοῦς*, the mind, intellect, understanding. It is applied to the bird as exactly equivalent to *stolidus*, or *anœsthetica*, as stolid, apathetic, insensible, in view of its indifference to the presence of man. — Lat. *stolidus*, stolid; related to *stultus*, foolish, silly.

809. Rhȳnch′-ōps nĭg′-ră. Gr. *ῥύγχος*, the beak, and *ὤψ*, the face; well applied to a bird whose extraordinary beak is such a prominent feature. — Lat. *niger*, feminine *nigra*, black.

810. Diomedea brachyura Temm. B 631. C 578. R 701.
Short-tailed Albatross.

811. Diomedea nigripes Aud. B —. C 579. R 700.
Black-footed Albatross.

812. Phœbetria fuliginosa (Gm.) Coues. B 633. C 580. R 703.
Sooty Albatross.

813. Ossifraga gigantea (Gm.) Reich. B 634. C 581. R 704. (!)
Giant Fulmar.

814. Fulmarus glacialis (L.) Steph. B 635. C 582. R 705.
Fulmar.

815. Fulmarus glacialis pacificus (Aud.) Coues. B 636. C 582*a*. R 705*a*. (?)
Pacific Fulmar.

816. Fulmarus glacialis rodgersi (Cass.) Coues. B —. C 582*b*. R 705*b*. (?)
Rodgers's Fulmar.

817. Priocella tenuirostris (Aud.) Ridg. B 637. C 583. R 706. (!)
Slender-billed Fulmar.

810. Dī-ŏ-mē-dē′-ă brāch-ȳ-ū′-ră. Lat. *Diomedeus*, adjective relating to *Diomedes* or Διομήδης, Jove-counselled, a Grecian hero famous at the siege of Troy: application probably fanciful. Pliny's *Diomedeæ aves* were birds living on the Island Diomedea in the Adriatic. — Gr. βραχύς, short, and οὖρα, tail.

811. D. nĭg′-rĭ-pēs. Lat. *niger*, black, and *pes*, foot.

812. Phoē-bē′-trĭ-ă fū-lĭ-gĭn-ō′-să. Gr. φοιβήτρια, a prophetess, soothsayer, like φοιβάστρια, *Phœbastria*, another genus of this family invented by Reichenbach; φοιβάζω is to prophesy; literally, to "play Apollo" with oracular utterances; Φοῖβος, Phœbus, a synonym of Apollo. These words are with great propriety and correct sentiment applied to albatrosses, the import of whose weird presaging will be felt by one who reads Coleridge's "Antient Mariner," or himself goes down the deep in ships.

813. Ōs-sĭ′-fră-gă gĭ-gān′-tĕ-ă. Lat. *ossifragus*, bone-breaking, from *os*, genitive *ossis*, a bone, and *frango*, I break; in the perfect, *fregi*, participle *fractus:* three forms of the word repeated in English in *frangible, fragile, fracture:* the Latin digammated from Gr. ῥήγνυμι; the stem here seen giving an immense crop of words. — Lat. *giganteus*, gigantic, giant; the original "giants," *gigantes*, Γίγαντες, were a race of Titans, who attempted to scale high heaven; they were the sons of Tartarus and Earth; but, being probably illegitimate, took the name of their mother; "gigantic" meaning literally "earth-born," γηγενής; γῆ, and γίγνομαι.

Only North American as astray on the high sea.

814. Fūl′-mă-rŭs glă-cĭ-ā′-lĭs. *Fulmarus* is arbitrary Latinization of *fulmar*, which is said to be akin to *fulimart, foulmart*, or *foumart*, a polecat; probably from *foul* (dirty), and the root of the word *murder* (Wharton's MS.). — *Glacialis*, see *Harelda*, No. 728.

815. F. g. pā-cĭ′-fĭ-cŭs. See *Anorthura*, No. 77.

816. F. g. rŏd′-gĕr-sī. To Commodore John Rodgers, U. S. Navy.

817. Prī-ŏ-cēl′-lă tĕn-ŭ-ī-rōs′-trĭs. *Priocella* we do not recognize, unless, perhaps, it is a frightful concatenation of *Prion* and *Procellaria*, two well-known genera of this family. French ornithologists were frequently guilty of such atrocities; see *Embernagra*, No. 311, for example. Agassiz gives it as *Prion* and *Procella*. *Prion* is the Gr. πρίων, a saw, from the prominent teeth of the bill; for *Procellaria*, see below. — Lat. *tenuirostris*, slender-

818. Daptium capense (L.) Steph. B 639. C 584. R 719. (!)
Pintado Petrel; Cape Pigeon.

819. Œstrelata hæsitata (Kuhl) Coues. B 638. C 585. R 717. (!)
Black-capped Petrel. [See Addenda, No. 887.

820. Œstrelata bulweri (Jard. & Selb.) Coues. B —. C —. R 718. (G. ! E.)
Bulwer's Petrel.

821. Halocyptena microsoma Coues. B —. C 586. R 720.
Least Petrel.

822. Procellaria pelagica L. B 645. C 587. R 721.
Stormy Petrel.

823. Cymochorea leucorrhoa (V.) Coues. B 642. C 588. R 723.
Leach's Petrel.

billed; *tenuis*, slender, slight; more literally *thin*, as if spread out thin; from *tenuo*, I make thin, dilute, rarefy; from Gr. τείνω, I stretch out, spread out, extend.

The bird is questionably North American, unless as astray on the high sea.

818. Dāp′-tĭ-ŭm căp-ēn′-sĕ. Gr. δάπτιον or δύπτιον, a diminutive of δύπτης or δύτης, a diver. This set of words vary in the vowels in different dictionaries, and may not all be found; compounds of them are seen in ornithology in *eudyptes*, *eudytes*, &c. They are all from one root. The above is almost universally written *daption*, but in transliteration from Greek to Latin becomes properly *daptium*. — *Capense*, of the Cape of Good Hope, which was *the* cape in those days; *Caput Bonæ-Spei*, as it was called; *caput*, head, a headland. — "Pintado" is painted; *i. e.*, of variegated colors; *pingo*, I paint.

Only North American as astray on the high sea.

819. Oēs-trē′-lă-tă haēs-ĭ-tā′-tă. Gr. οἰστρήλατος, literally, goaded on by a gad-fly, (*i. e.*, a goad-fly), οἶστρος, *æstrus*, as cattle are; hence, goaded on in any way, as these wide-ranging ocean birds seem to be by some mysterious impulse which drives them over the waves. The latter part of the word, *-lata*, the "goaded on" part of the whole idea, is from the Gr. ἐλαύνω, I urge on, drive. — Lat. *hæsitata*, literally, stuck fast; *hæsito*, I stick fast, intensified from *hæreo*, I hang to, cleave to, ad*here;* in a tropical sense, I hesitate; the latter is the application in this case, the describer of the bird being uncertain about it, and therefore *hesitating* to name it. When at length the above generic and specific terms were combined, the bird was put in the bad way of a stuck-fast gad-about!

Only North American as astray on the high sea.

820. O. bŭl′-wĕr-ī. To Bulwer.

Only North American as a straggler to Greenland. See Newton, Man. Nat. Hist. Greenl., 1875, p. 108; Freke, Zoölogist, September, 1881, p. 378.

821. Hăl-ō-cȳp-tē′-nă mīc-rŏ-sō′-mă. Gr. ἅλς, genitive ἁλός, the salt sea, ὠκύς, swift, πτηνός, winged. — Gr. μίκρος, small, σῶμα, body; "the sharp-winged little sea-body."

822. Prŏ-cēl-lā′-rĭ-ă pĕl-ă′-gĭ-că. Lat. *procellaria* or *procellosa*, stormy, tempestuous, relating to storm; *procella*, a storm. — Gr. πελαγικός, pelagic, relating to the sea; thoroughly Greek, but transliterable into Latin. — *Petrel* is commonly fancied to be a diminutive of Peter, *Petrus*, who attempted to walk on the sea of Galilee, as these little birds seem to be continually doing, in the way they patter over the ocean waves; but there are many forms of petrel, as petteril, peterel, &c., and the word may be related to the verb to patter, just used.

823. Cȳ-mŏ-chŏr-ē′-ă leū-cōr′-rhŏ-ă. Gr. κῦμα, genitive κύματος, the surging billows, and χορεία or χορῆα, a choir, a dancing; literally, the wave-dancers. One of my critics has favored me with an excellent reason why, according to his faithful dictionary, the

824. Cymochorea melæna (Bp.) Coues. B 643. C 589. R 724.
Black Petrel.

825. Cymochorea homochroa Coues. B —. C 590. R 725.
Ashy Petrel.

826. Oceanodroma furcata (Gm.) Bp. B 640. C 591. R 726.
Fork-tailed Petrel.

827. Oceanodroma hornbyi (Gr.) Bp. B 641. C 592. R 727.
Hornby's Petrel.

828. Oceanites oceanicus (Kuhl) Coues. B 644. C 593. R 722.
Wilson's Petrel.

829. Fregetta grallaria (V.) Bp. B 646. C 594. R 728. (!)
Lawrence's Petrel.

830. Priofinus melanurus (Bonn.) Ridg. B 651. C 595. R 707. (!)
Black-tailed Shearwater.

word ought to have been *cymatochoreutes*. We would refer him to his dictionary again for certain words beginning with *sync-* and *euph-*. The stem of the first part of the word is seen in *accumulate*, to roll up; of the second in *chord, choir, choral, choresis*, or *chorea* (St. Vitus's dance), &c. — Gr. λευκός, white, and ὄρρος, the rump.

824. C. mĕl-aē′-nă. Gr. μέλας, feminine μέλαινα, black. The orthography introduced by Bonaparte, *melania*, requires to be emended as above.

825. C. hŏ-mō′-chrŏ-ă. Gr. ὁμός, equal, like, and χρόα, color; in allusion to the unicolor plumage.

826. Ō-cĕ-ăn-ŏ′-drŏ-mă fūr-cā′-tă. Gr. Ὠκεανός, *Oceanus*, the divinity of, and the ocean itself; supposed to be ὠκύς, swift, and νέω, I flow. See *Ammodramus*, No. 238, and *Hydranassa*, No. 660.— Lat. *furcatus*, forked; *furca*, a fork.

827. Ō. hōrn′-bў-ī. To Admiral Hornby, R. N.

828. Ō-cĕ-ăn-ī′-tēs ō-cĕ-ăn′-ĭ-cŭs. Gr. ὠκεανίτης, a son of the sea; sprung from Oceanus. See *Oceanodroma*, No. 826. — Gr. ὠκεανικός, oceanic.

829. Frĕ-gēt′-tă grāl-lā′-rĭ-ă. *Fregetta, fregeta, fregata*, as variously spelled, is from the Ital. *fregata*, Span. *fragata*, Fr. *frégate*, Eng. *frigate*; according to Diez, the Lat. *fabricata*; originally applied in French ornithology to the bird called man-of-war, *Tachypetes aquilus*; applied by English ornithologists about 1790 to some species of the present family, and very lately taken by Bonaparte for a generic term. — *Grallæ*, among the Romans, was a pair of stilts, the word being contracted from *gradula*, this from *gradus*, a step; and the *Grallatores* were people who acted on the stage on stilts. The word was early taken in ornithology for wading birds, called *grallæ* or *grallatores*, from their length of leg; from these words we have derived the English adjectives *grallarial* and *grallatorial*; and *grallaria* is an obvious easy Latin derivative, though probably never used by the Romans.

Only North American as astray on the high sea.

830. Prĭ-ŏ′-fĭn-ŭs mĕl-ăn-ū′-rŭs. *Priofinus*, unless we are mistaken, is a dreadful concoction of *prion* and *puffinus*, by the same victims of misapplied ingenuity who gave us *Priocella*; see this, No. 817, and *Puffinus*, next below. — Gr. μέλας, genitive μέλανος, black, and οὐρα, tail.

Only North American as astray on the high sea.

831. Puffinus kuhli (Boie) Bp. B —. C 596. R 708.
Cinereous Shearwater.

[See Addenda, No. 888.

832. Puffinus major Faber. B 647. C 597. R 709.
Greater Shearwater.

833. Puffinus creatopus Coop. B —. C 598. R 710.
Flesh-footed Shearwater.

834. Puffinus anglorum Temm. B 649. C 599. R 711.
Manks Shearwater.

835. Puffinus obscurus (Gm.) V. B 650. C 600. R 712.
Dusky Shearwater.

836. Puffinus opisthomelas Coues. B —. C 601. R 713.
Black-vented Shearwater.

837. Puffinus fuliginosus A. Strickl. B 648. C 602. R 714.
Sooty Shearwater.

831. P. pŭf′-fĭn-ŭs kūhl′-ī. Two very different kinds of birds early received the name of *puffein* or *puffin:* one of these, the *Fratercula arctica*, has retained it in English, in place of the old English *coulterneb* ("ploughshare-nose"), which soon gave way; the French now call it *macareux*. The other, namely, the shearwater, soon lost the name of *puffin;* but meanwhile *puffin* had been taken into the books, and, at the pen of those who wrote their treatises in Latin, became *puffinus* or *puphinus;* and this was subsequently fixed as a generic term for the Shearwater Petrels. We do not know the exact meaning of the word, but suppose it has something to do with puff, as suggested by the stout, "puffy" shape of the bodies of the Auks, as if puffed up. — The species is dedicated to Dr. Heinrich Kuhl, whose early death left much promise unfulfilled.

832. P. mā′-jōr. Lat. *major*, greater, comparative degree of *magnus*, great.

833. P. crĕ-ăt′-ŏ-pūs. Gr. *κρέας*, genitive *κρέατος*, flesh, and *ποῦς*, foot; in allusion to the color of the feet. We see the same stem in the anatomical term *pan-creas*, "all-flesh."

834. P. ān-glō′-rŭm. "*Puffinus anglorum*" is a curiosity. It simply says in Latin "the puffin of the English," just as one might cite *Puffinus jonstoni*, the puffin of Jonston's treatise. Willughby, edited in Latin in 1676, called it "Puffinus Anglorum," meaning only that it was the bird "called puffin in English"; and Temminck, in 1820, not unhappily made the phrase generic and specific as the technical name of the bird. — "*Manks*" or "*Manx*" is the name of the people and of their language, of the Isle of Man; so "manx shearwater" is as if we were to say "the puffin of the Isle of Man." — "Shearwater" is defined by early ornithologists as "*avis aquæ superficiem radens*," — the bird that grazes, skims, shaves, shears over the surface of the water; *rado*, I shave, scrape; the stem is seen in *erase*, *razor*, &c. See above, *Puffinus*, No. 831.

835. P. ōb-scū′-rŭs. Lat. *obscurus*, dark-colored.

NOTE. — There is doubt that the small dark shearwater of our South Atlantic coast is the *P. obscurus* of Gmelin, and Finsch has lately proposed to call it *P. auduboni*. But until we have more light on this obscure group, we prefer not to disestablish several well-settled names in this genus. See Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, 1880, p. 12.

836. P. ŏ-pīs-thŏ′-mĕ-lăs. Gr. *ὄπισθε*, backward, and *μέλας*, black; a Greek way of saying black behind.

NOTE. — This is supposed by some to be *Puffinus gavia* (Forst.).

837. P. fū-lĭ-gĭn-ō′-sŭs. See *Canace*, No. 559.

838. Puffinus amaurosoma Coues. B —. C 603. R 715.
Spectral Shearwater.

839. Puffinus tenuirostris Temm. B —. C 604. R 716.
Slender-billed Shearwater.

840. Colymbus torquatus Brünn. B 698. C. 605. R 736.
Great Northern Diver or Loon.

841. Colymbus torquatus adamsi (Gr.) Coues. B —. C 605*a*. R 737.
Yellow-billed Loon.

842. Colymbus arcticus L. B 699. C 606. R 738.
Black-throated Diver.

843. Colymbus arcticus pacificus (Lawr.) Coues. B 700. C 606*a*. R 739.
Pacific Black-throated Diver.

844. Colymbus septentrionalis L. B 701. C 607. R 740.
Red-throated Diver.

845. Æchmophorus occidentalis (Lawr.) Coues. B 704. C 608. R 729.
Western Grebe.

846. Æchmophorus occidentalis clarki (Lawr.) Coues. B 705. C 608*a*. R 730.
Clark's Grebe.

847. Podicipes griseigena holbœlli (Reinh.) Coues. B 702. C 610. R 731.
American Red-necked Grebe.

838. P. ă-maū-rŏ sō′-mă. Gr. ἀμαυρός, dark, dim, dusky, and σῶμα, body.
NOTE. — This is probably *Proc. grisea* Gm., as held by Finsch and Salvin.

839. P. tĕn-ŭ-ī-rōs′-trīs. See *Priocella*, No. 817.

840. Cŏ-lym′-bŭs tōr-quā′-tŭs. The Latin *colymbus* is simply a transliteration from the Greek, and has nothing to do, notwithstanding the great similarity, with the purely Latin *columba*, a dove; the latter being not Greek at all, nor the former Latin, except as directly transferred from the Greek. The two words are consequently not related, unless it be in a radical manner; Corssen, however, considers them to be the same. Gr. κόλυμβος or κολυμβίς, a diver or swimmer; κολυμβάω, I dive, swim. The κόλυμβις of Aristotle was a species of grebe (*Podicipes*). — Lat. *torquatus*, see *Asyndesmus*, No. 456. — "Loon" is an old Scotch word. See No. 874.

841. C. t. ă′-dămz-ī. To Dr. C. B. Adams, of the British Navy.

842. C. ārc′-tĭ-cŭs. See *Sialia*, No. 29.

843. C. a. pā-cĭ′-fĭ-cŭs. See *Anorthura*, No. 77.

844. C. sēp-tēn-trī-ō-nā′-lĭs. Lat. *septentrionalis*, northern; *septentriones*, the north, northern regions; *septem-trio*, the constellation of the Wain. See *Parus*, No. 45.

845. Aēch-mō′-phŏr-ŭs ōc-cĭd-ēn-tā′-lĭs. Gr. αἰχμή, a spear, and φορός, bearing; in allusion to the long, slender, sharp bill. — For *occidentalis*, see *Dendræca*, No. 113. — *Grebe* is a French word, the meaning of which we do not know.

846. A. o. clārk′-ī. To J. H. Clark.

847. Pŏd-ĭ′-cī-pēs grīs-ēĭ′-gĕn-ă hŏl′-boĕl-lī. The extraordinary word "podiceps" has excited much curiosity, and stimulated some ingenious surmises. As it stands, *podiceps* seems to be the Greek πούς, genitive ποδός, foot, and the Latin termination *-ceps*, denoting head; and "foot-head" it has doubtless been taken to be by many, who, if thinking of it at all, have felt vaguely that some allusion was intended to the bird's somersaulting

848. Podicipes cornutus (Gm.) Lath. B 706. C 611. R 732.
Horned Grebe.

849. Podicipes auritus (L.) Lath. B 708. C —. R 733. (G.)
European Eared Grebe.

850. Podicipes auritus californicus (Heerm.) Coues. B 707. C 612. R 733*a*.
American Eared Grebe.

851. Podicipes dominicus (L.) Lath. B 708*a*. C 613. R 734.
St. Domingo Grebe.

852. Podilymbus podicipes (L.) Lawr. B 709. C 614. R 735.
Pied-billed Grebe; Dab-chick.

853. Fratercula corniculata (Naum.) Gray. B 713. C 617. R 744.
Horned Puffin.

in the water, — turning "heels over head," as we should say. In deriving the name of the family of grebes, some curious words have been ventured; as *Podicipinæ*, as if the genitive were *podicipis*, or *Podicipitinæ*, as if the genitive were *podicipitis*. There is no doubt that *podiceps*, and everything derived from it, is absurd. We have not traced the word back of 1758, when it probably originated in a misprint. Going back further in the annals of ornithology, we soon come upon the word in its proper form, viz., *podicipes*, occurring repeatedly in Willughby and various writers of about that period. The word is the Latin *podex*, genitive *podicis*, the rump, buttocks, and *pes*, foot; being simply a translation into Latin of a very vulgar English name. Having crystallized in the shape of *podiceps*, by Latham's employ of the word as a generic term, and then been used for a century, it will not be easy to eradicate; but the attempt should be made to substitute the proper *podicipes*. The genitive of this is *podicipedis*, and the family name should be *Podicipedidæ*. — Lat. *griseus*, gray: *gena*, cheek.

Note. — There is no technical reason or excuse for using the word at all. For *Colymbus*, Brisson, 1760, is the proper name for the genus of grebes, having meant Grebe, not Loon, from the time of Aristotle to that of Linnæus, when the latter used it for loons and grebes indiscriminately. The loons were called *Mergus* by Brisson; and *Eudytes*, Illiger, 1811, seems to be the tenable generic name for them.

848. P. cōr-nū′-tŭs. Lat. *cornutus*, horned; *cornu*, a horn; in reference to the tufts of feathers on the head.

849. P. aūr-ī′-tŭs. Lat. *auritus*, eared; *auris*, an ear; Gr. *οὖς*, genitive *ὠτός*, ear; in allusion to the auricular tufts of feathers.

Not in the orig. ed. Only North American as occurring in Greenland.

850. P. căl-ĭ-fōr′-nĭ-cŭs. To California.

851. P. dŏm-ĭn′-ĭ-cŭs. To the Island of St. Domingo. See *Dendræca*, No. 129.

852. Pŏd-ĭ-lym′-bŭs pŏd-ĭ′-cĭ-pēs. The word *podilymbus*, sometimes aggravated into *podylimbus*, is a peculiarly villanous miscegenation of *podi*[*ceps* and *co*]*lymbus*; see the latter word, No. 840, and *Podicipes*, No. 847.

853. Frā-tēr′-cŭ-lă cōr-nĭ-cŭl-ā′-tă. "*Fratercula*" is a singular word, the application of which to this bird is not obvious, and the form of which seems absurd: a *feminine* noun meaning "little brother." *Fraterculus* is a proper classical word, a diminutive of *frater*, brother. But there is no larger bird sufficiently near this species for the latter to be called the "little brother." *Fratercula* in ornithological writing is much older than 1760, when Brisson made a genus of it, and we are inclined to think that it is humorously used; all the more so by being made feminine, in the same spirit that prompted the comic writer Plautus to invent the verb *fraterculo*, as he did *sororio*, to signalize the swellings of the breasts of boys, like *twin*-brothers, at puberty. If there be anything in

854. Fratercula arctica (L.) Steph. B 715. C 618. R 743.
Common Puffin; Sea Parrot.

855. Fratercula arctica glacialis (Leach) Coues. B 714. C 618*a*. R 743*a*.
Large-billed Puffin.

856. Fratercula cirrata (Pall.) Steph. B 712, 716. C 619. R 745.
Tufted Puffin.

857. Ceratorhina monocerata (Pall.) Cass. B 717, 718. C 620. R 746.
Horn-billed Auk.

858. Simorhynchus psittaculus (Pall.) Schl. B 725. C 621. R 747.
Parroquet Auk.

859. Simorhynchus cristatellus (Pall.) Merr. B 719, 720. C 622. R 748.
Crested Auk.

860. Simorhynchus pygmæus (Gm.) Ridg. B 721. C 623. R 749.
Whiskered Auk.

861. Simorhynchus pusillus (Pall.) Coues. B 722, 723. C 624. R 750.
Knob-billed Auk.

862. Ptychorhamphus aleuticus (Pall.) Brdt. B 724. C 625. R 751.
Aleutian Auk.

this, the application of the word to the birds is to be sought in their stout *puffy* shape, that which appears to have caused the English word *puffin*. See *Puffinus*, No. 831. — Lat. *corniculata*, horned, a diminutive of *cornutus*: referring to the acute epidermal process on the upper eyelid, which is deciduous, being shed like the horns of deer.

854. F. ārc′-tĭ-că. See *Sialia*, No. 29.

855. F. a. glă-cī-ā′-lĭs. See *Harelda*, No. 728.

856. F. cĭr-rā′-tă. Lat. *cirratus* or *cirrhatus*, having curled locks, or ringlets, curly-haired; *cirrus* or *cirrhus*, a curl of hair; well applied to this oddly feather-tufted bird.

857. Cĕr-ăt-ŏ-rhĭ′-nă mŏ-nŏ-cĕr-ā′-tă. Gr. κέρας, genitive κέρατος, a horn, and ῥίς, genitive ῥινός, the nose; alluding to the prominent deciduous horn which grows up from the base of the bill, over the nostrils. — Gr. μόνος, only, alone, single, transliterated as Lat. *mono-*, in composition, and κέρας, horn, Latinized as *cĕras, ceratis*, whence an adjective form, *ceratus*, horned; that is, unicorn, one-horned.

858. Sī-mŏ-rhyn′-chŭs psīt-tă′-cŭ-lŭs. Gr. σιμός, flat-nosed, snub-nosed, like the negro; ῥύγχος, beak; well applied to these birds, whose bills are singularly shaped. The same idea is expressed in the Latin *simia*, an ape, whence our English *simian*, become a common word since Darwinism has been so much discussed. — Lat. *psittaculus*, a little parrot, diminutive of *psittacus*. See *Sitta*, No. 57.

859. S. crīs-tă-tē′-lŭs. Lat. diminutive of *cristatus*, crested.

860. S. pyg-maē′-ŭs. See *Sitta*, No. 61.
This is *S. camtschaticus* of the orig. ed.; but *Alca pygmæa* Gm. is based on the young of the same species, called *S. cassini* by Coues.

861. S. pŭs-ĭl′-lŭs. See *Sitta*, No. 60.

862. Pty-chŏ-rhām′-phŭs ă-leū′-tĭ-cŭs. Gr. πτύξ, genitive πτυχός, a fold, and ῥάμφος, the beak; well alluding to the wrinkled covering of the bill; which, by analogy with what is known of other species, may be taken as an indication that the soft part concerned will be found to grow some kind of excrescence, not yet discovered. — Lat. *aleuticus*, of the Aleutian Islands, — the country of the people called *Aleuts*.

863. Alle nigricans Link. B 738. C 626. R 752.
Sea Dove; Dovekie.

864. Synthliborhamphus antiquus (Gm.) Coues. B 736. C 627. R 753.
Black-throated Auk.

865. Synthliboramphus umizusume (Temm.) Coues. B 737. C 628. R 754.
Temminck's Auk.

866. Brachyrhamphus marmoratus (Gm.) Brdt. B 732, 733. C 629. R 755.
Marbled Murrelet.

867. Brachyrhamphus kittlitzi Brdt. B 735. C 630. R 756.
Kittlitz's Murrelet.

868. Brachyrhamphus hypoleucus Xant. B —. C —. R 757.
White-bellied Murrelet.

869. Brachyrhamphus craverii (Salvad.) Coues. B —. C —. R 758. (?)
Craveri's Murrelet.

870. Brachyrhamphus brachypterus Brdt. B 734. C —. R 759. (?)
Short-winged Murrelet.

863. Al′-lĕ nĭg′-rĭ-cānS. *Alle* is a local designation of this species and of *Uria grylle*. Its meaning we do not know. It was long the specific name of the bird, taken for the generic by Link in 1806. — Lat. *nigricans*, present participle of a supposed verb *nigrico*, equivalent to *nigresco*, I grow black, am blackish.

This stands in the orig. ed. as *Mergulus alle*: for the reason of the change, see Coues, Bull. Nutt. Club, iv, 1879, p. 244.

864. Sȳn-thlĭ-bŏ-rhām′-phŭs ān-tī′-qŭ-ŭs. Gr. *συνθλίβω*, I compress; *σύν*, with, and *θλίβω*, I press; *ῥάμφος*, beak. — Lat. *antiquus*, antique, ancient; with reference to the gray of the head, like an old man's. *Antiquus* is simply for *anticuus*, this a form of *anticus*, from *ante*, before; one having retained the idea of being before in space, that is, in front of, the other having acquired the idea of priority in time, like *antea*; the opposition in either case is with *post*, *postea*, behind, after.

865. S. ū-mĭ-zŭ′-sŭ-mē. This appalling word we know nothing about except that it is transliterated from the Japanese, Temminck having described the species from that country; "son nom japonais est *wumizusume*," he says. We drop the *w*.

866. Brāch-y-rhām′-phŭs mār-mŏ-rā′-tŭs. Gr. *βραχύς*, short, and *ῥάμφος*, beak. — Lat. *marmoratus*, marbled; *marmor*, marble; in allusion to the veined and clouded color. *Marmor* is the Gr. *μάρμαρος*, from *μαρμαίρω*, I shine, glitter, sparkle, as did the beautiful white stone which Praxiteles carved. — *Murrelet* is a word coined by Coues in 1868 as a diminutive of *murre*, like *rivulet* from river.

867. B. kĭtt′-lĭtz-ī. To F. H. von Kittlitz, traveller and naturalist.

868. B. hўp-ŏ-leū′-cŭs. Gr. *ὑπό*, under, and *λευκός*, white, meaning neither whitish nor under the white, but white underneath.

Not in the orig. ed.; since recognized as probably valid.

869. B. crā-vē′-rĭ-ī. To Sig. Federico Craveri.

Not in the orig. ed.; since recognized as perhaps distinct.

870. B. brā-chyp′-tĕ-rŭs. Gr. *βραχύς*, short, and *πτέρον*, wing.

Not in the orig. ed. Since recognized by Ridgway. Pacific Coast.

871. Uria grylle (L.) Brünn. B 726. C 631. R 760.
Black Guillemot; Sea Pigeon.

872. Uria columba (Pall.) Cass. B 727. C 632. R 761.
Pigeon Guillemot.

873. Uria carbo (Pall.) Brdt. B 728. C 633. R 762.
Sooty Guillemot.

874. Lomvia troile (L.) Brdt. B 729, 730. C 634. R 763.
Common Guillemot; Murre.

875. Lomvia troile californica (Bry.) Coues. B —. C —. R 763*a*. (?)
California Guillemot.

876. Lomvia arra (Pall.) Coues. B 731. C 635. R 764, 764*a*.
Thick-billed Guillemot.

877. Utamania torda (L.) Leach. B 711. C 616. R 742.
Razor-billed Auk.

878. Alca impennis L. B 710. C 615. R 741.
Great Auk.

871. U'-rĭ-ă gryl'-lē. Gesner and others state that *οὐρία* is the Greek name of a guillemot, or some other water-bird. *Uria* occurs all through ornithology from Gesner, and was made a genus by Brisson in 1760. The meaning we do not know; perhaps akin to *urinari*, Skr. *nāri*, water. — *Gylle* is said to be from Gr. *γρυλλίζω*, I grunt; the bird has been called *sibilans* by some; but *grisla* and *grylle* are N. European names.

872. U. cŏl-ŭm'-bă. Lat. *columba*, a pigeon, applied in the same way that we call the bird "sea-pigeon" in English.

873. U. cār'-bō. Lat. *carbo*, a coal, charcoal; here used in allusion to the uniformly sooty color, as if the bird were charred.

874. Lōm'-vĭ-ă trō-ī'-lē. *Lomwia* and *lomvia* are two of many forms in which is found spelled the vernacular name of the bird, in Scotch, Færoëse, and related languages; as Dan. *lûn*, Dutch *loen*, Eng. *loon* or *loom*. It was taken by Linnæus for the specific, and much later by Brandt for the generic name. — *Troile*, on the contrary, may be of classic origin, Troilus being the son of Priam; also used as synonymous with Trojan; application in this case arbitrary, if any. Newton says "possibly a compliment to Troil, the Icelander." Brünnich wrote it *Troille* in 1764 (Orn. Bor., p. 27).

875. L. t. căl-ĭ-fōr'-nĭ-că. Pertaining to the State of California.
Not in the orig. ed. Since recognized by Ridgway.

876. L. ār'-ră. Lat. *arra* or *arrha* was purchase-money, or a pledge in earnest of a contract, and might have been applied by Pallas to a bird in such demand by the natives as to serve as a sort of unit or standard of exchange in barter. "Salerne says the great blue parrot of Brazil is called *Arras* or *Aras;* this seems here transferred to the sea-parrot." (Wharton's MSS.)

877. Ŭ-tă-măn'-ĭ-ă tōr'-dă. Both these words are mere Latinizations of vernacular names. *Utamania* or *utumania* was in the bird-books long before Leach made a genus of it, and so was *tord* or *tordmule*. We do not know what these words mean, further than that they signify this species. Ray says (Syn., 1713, p. 119): "Ad litora Cretæ invenitur; indigenis 'Utamania' dicta."

878. Al'-că īm-pēn'-nĭs. *Alca* is not classic, being merely a Latinization of the vernacular name, found in several different forms, as *alk, alck, alka, auk, awk*. The third of these

is found in the old treatises written in Latin, and the change to *alca* is of course immaterial. The meaning of the word is in question. The form awk (which we observe some late English scholars use) might suggest a relationship with *awkward*, in view of these ungainly fowl; but awkward means simply left-handed. Quite probably *alk* is related, and not distantly, to *elk*, the bird and the beast being the largest, or most notable, or most prevailing animals of their respective kinds in the consideration of the people. But *elk* is in Latin *alce* (quite like *alca*), and this is uniform with the Greek ἀλκή, meaning strength, prowess; one of the names of Hercules, for example, being derived therefrom. The probability that *alk*, *elk*, *alce*, and ἀλκή are radically if not still more closely related, is heightened by the other vernacular names of this bird, *gare-fowl*, *goir-fugel*, &c., these qualifying prefixes being similar to those seen in *gerfalcon*, and recognized by Steenstrup in inventing his genus *Gyralca*, the idea of size, strength, or other predominance being evident. If this be so, the *alk*, the *Gare*-fowl, is *the* fowl, *par excellence*, as *elk*, *alce*, is *the* great beast, as *Ger*-falco is *the* falcon; with the implication of some honor or special esteem. We are thus led directly to *Hierofalco*, which see, No. 498. — Lat. *impennis*, featherless, *i. e.*, wingless, with reference to the diminutive wings, unfit for flight; *in*, negative, and *penna*, a feather.

Though the Great Auk is extinct in North America, and has doubtless disappeared from the face of the earth, we still keep the place *in memoriam* of this "most honourable and antient fowle."

ADDENDA.

The foregoing list of 878 names agrees with the analysis of the original and of the present edition of the Check List: 778 − 10 + 110 = 878.* But in the course of the year during which this edition has been printing, the following ten additions to the bird-fauna of North America have been announced: —

879. Parus meridionalis Sel. B 292. C —. R 43.
Mexican Titmouse.

880. Myiarchus crinitus cooperi (Bd.) Coues. B 132. C —. R 311.
Mexican Great-crested Flycatcher.

881. Antrostomus vociferus arizonae Brewst. B —. C —. R —.
Arizona Whippoorwill.

882. Buteo brachyurus V. B —. C —. R —. (!S. A.)
Short-tailed Buzzard.

879. Pā′-rŭs mĕ-rī-dĭ-ō-nā′-lĭs. Lat. *meridionalis*, southern, southerly; for *meridialis*, from *meridies*, midday, noon.
Not in the orig. ed. Since ascertained to occur in Arizona. Brewst., Bull. Nutt. Club, vi, No. 4, October, 1881, p. 252.

880. Mȳ-ār′-chŭs crī-nī′-tŭs coō′-pĕr-ī. To William Cooper.
Not in the orig. ed. Since ascertained to occur in Arizona. Brewst., Bull. Nutt. Club, vi, No. 4, October, 1881, p. 252.

881. An-trō′-stŏ-mŭs vō-cī′-fĕr-ŭs ă-rī-zō′-naē. To the Territory of Arizona.
Not in the orig. ed. Since described from Arizona. Brewst., Bull. Nutt. Club, vi, No. 2, April, 1881, p. 69.

882. Bū′-tĕ-ō bră-chy-ū′-rŭs. Gr. βραχύς, short, and οὐρα, tail.
Not in the orig. ed. Since ascertained to occur in Florida. See Ridg., Bull. Nutt. Club, vi, No. 4, October, 1881, p. 210.

* The stereotyped plates of the introductory pages, indicating 878 names, with 110 additions, have been punched to give the total of 888 with 120 additions.

883. Buteo fuliginosus Scl. B —. C —. R —. (!S. A.) (?)
Sooty Buzzard.

884. Eurynorhynchus pygmæus (L.) Pearson. B —. C —. R —. (!A.)
Spoon-billed Sandpiper.

885. Fulica atra L. B —. C —. R —. (G.)
European Coot.

886. Fuligula rufina (Pall.) Steph. B —. C —. R —. (!E.)
Rufous-crested Duck.

887. Œstrelata gularis (Peale) Brewst. B —. C —. R —. (!)
Gular Petrel.

888. Puffinus borealis Cory. B —. C —. R —. (?)
Northern Shearwater.

883. B. fū-lī-gĭn-ō′-sŭs. Lat. *fuliginosus*, sooty, of a dark sooty color; *fuligo*, soot.
Not in the orig. ed. Since ascertained to occur in Florida (if really distinct from *B. brachyurus*). See Ridg., Bull. Nutt. Club, vi, No. 4, October, 1881, p. 212.

884. Eū-rȳ-nŏ-rhȳn′-chŭs pyg-maē′-ŭs. Gr. *εὐρύνω*, I dilate, widen, spread out; from *εὐρύς*, broad; and *ῥύγχος*, beak. It is found spelled in many different ways; often *eurin-* or *eurhin-*, as if supposed to be *εὖ* and *ῥίς* or *ῥίν*, the nose. — See *Sitta*, No. 61.
Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. Since given by Ridgway as occurring at Point Barrow, Arctic coast of Alaska, in Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 21, 1881, p. 85. We are informed that the alleged occurrence is questionable.

885. Fŭl′-ĭ-că ā′-tră. Lat. *ater, atra, atrum*, black.
Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. Since reported to have been obtained in Greenland in 1876. See Ridg., Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 21, 1881, p. 85, and Freke, Zoölogist, September, 1881, p. 374.

886. Fŭl-ĭg′-ŭ-lă rū-fī′-nă. Late Lat. *rufinus*, reddened, reddish, formed from *rufus*, of same meaning.
Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. Specimen said to have been procured in Fulton Market, New York, February, 1872, and to be now in the Nat. Mus. at Washington. Ridg., Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 21, 1881, p. 85; Allen, Bull. Nutt. Club, vi, 1881, p. 173.

887. Oēs-trē′-lă-tă gŭl-ā′-rĭs. Lat. *gularis*, pertaining to *gula*, the throat.
Not in the orig. ed. Since ascertained to occur in New York. See Brewst., Bull. Nutt. Club, vi, No. 2, April, 1881, p. 94.
Only North American as astray on the high sea.

888. Pŭf′-fĭn-ŭs bŏr-ĕ-ā′-lĭs. Lat. *borealis*, northern.
Not in the orig. ed. Since described as new from Massachusetts. See Cory, Bull. Nutt. Club, vi, No. 2, April, 1881, p. 84.

LIST OF WORDS DEFINED.

Note (1). — This Index contains matter additional to or corrective of that in the body of the text.

Note (2). — The figures refer, not to the pagination of the book, but to the numeration of the names: *e. g.*, *Turdus*, No. 1, not page 1.

Note (3). — When a word occurs in the List more than once, — as in cases of most generic and many specific or subspecific names, — the reference is usually to the place where it is first or best defined.

Note (4). — Words differing only in termination, — as *american-us,-a,-um*, — are usually not duplicated.

Note (5). — Generic names are distinguished by a capital initial letter.

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APPENDIX.

CATALOGUE OF THE AUTHOR'S ORNITHOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS, 1861–1881.

* Anonymous. † Reviews.

1861.

1. *Ornithology. — *Washington Described*, pp. 24–27. (12mo. Washington, Philp & Solomons, 1861.)

   A slight sketch of the Birds of the District of Columbia.

2. A Monograph of the Tringeæ of North America. — *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, xiii, July, 1861, pp. 170–205.

3. Notes on the Ornithology of Labrador. — *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, xiii, August, 1861, pp. 215–257.

4. A Monograph of the Genus Ægiothus, with descriptions of new Species. — *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, xiii, November, 1861, pp. 373–390.

1862.

5. List of Birds ascertained to inhabit the District of Columbia, with the times of Arrival and Departure of such as are non-residents, and Brief Notices of Habits, etc. By Elliott Coues and D. Webster Prentiss. — *Sixteenth Ann. Rep. Smiths. Inst.*, for 1861, 1862, pp. 399–421.

6. Synopsis of the North American Forms of the Colymbidæ and Podicipidæ. — *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, xiv, April, 1862, pp. 226–233.

   Abstract of a monograph published in full in *Birds of the Northwest*, 1874.

7. Revision of the Gulls [Larinæ] of North America; based upon specimens in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. — *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, xiv, June, 1862, pp. 291–312.

   Abstract of a monograph published in full in the *Birds of the Northwest*, 1874, pp. 589–717.

8. Supplementary Note to a "Synopsis of the North American Forms of the Colymbidæ and Podicepidæ."— *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, xiv, September, 1862, p. 404.

9. A Review of the Terns [Sterninæ] of North America. — *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, xiv, December, 1862, pp. 535–559.

1863.

10. Additional Remarks on the North American Ægiothi. — *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, xv, February, 1863, pp. 40, 41.

11. On the Lestris richardsoni of Swainson; with a Critical Review of the Subfamily Lestridinæ. — *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, xv, May, 1863, pp. 121–138.

12. [On the specific validity of Larus smithsonianus.] — *The Ibis*, v, July, 1863, p. 367.

1864.

13. The Crania of Colymbus torquatus and C. adamsii compared. — *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, xvi, February, 1864, pp. 21, 22.

14. A Critical Review of the Family Procellaridæ; Part I., embracing the Procellarieæ, or Stormy Petrels. — *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, xvi, March, 1864, pp. 72–91.

15. A Critical Review of the Family Procellaridæ: Part II.; Embracing the Puffinæ. — *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, xvi, April, 1864, pp. 116–144.

16. Notes on certain Central-American Laridæ, collected by Mr. Osbert Salvin and Mr. F. Godman. — *The Ibis*, vi, July, 1864, pp. 387–393.

1865.

17. Ornithology of a Prairie-Journey, and Notes on the Birds of Arizona. — *The Ibis*, 2d ser., i, April, 1865, pp. 157–165.

18. [Notes on Birds observed at Fort Whipple, Arizona.] — *The Ibis*, 2d ser., i, October, 1865, pp. 535–538.

1866.

19. Field Notes on Lophortyx Gambeli. — *The Ibis*, 2d ser., ii, January, 1866, pp. 46–55.

20. List of the Birds of Fort Whipple, Arizona: with which are incorporated all other species ascertained to inhabit the Territory; with brief critical and field Notes, descriptions of new species, etc. — *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, xviii, March, 1866, pp. 39–100.

    Fifty copies reissued, repaged, under the title: [Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, January 1866.] | — | Prodrome of a Work |

on the | Ornithology | of | Arizona Territory. | By Elliott Coues, M.A., M.D. | (Ass't Surgeon U. S. Army.) | — | Philadelphia: | Merrihew & Son, Printers. | 1866. 8vo. pp. 1–64.

NOTE. — Part I. of the work here forecast pub. 1877 under the title: *Birds of the Colorado Valley*, etc.

21. A Critical Review of the Family Procellariidæ: — Part III; embracing the Fulmareæ. — *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, xviii, March, 1866, pp. 25–33.

22. Critical Review of the Family Procellariidæ: — Part IV; Embracing the Æstrelateæ and Prioneæ. — *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, xviii, May, 1866, pp. 134–172.

23. Critical Review of the Family Procellariidæ; Part V; embracing the Diomedeinæ and the Halodrominæ. With a General Supplement. — *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, xviii, May, 1866, pp. 172–197.

24. From Arizona to the Pacific. — *The Ibis*, 2d ser., ii, July, 1866, pp.259–275.

Notes on the birds observed during the journey.

25. The Osteology of the Colymbus torquatus; with Notes on its Myology. — *Mem. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, i, pt. ii, November, 1866, pp. 131–172, figg. 2, pl. 5.

Separately reissued, under the title: On the | Osteology and Myology | of | Colymbus torquatus. | By Elliott Coues, A.M., M.D., | Brevet Captain and Assistant Surgeon United States Army. | [From the Memoirs read before the Boston Society of Natural History, vol. i, part ii.] | Cambridge: | printed at the Riverside Press. | November, 1866. 4to. pp. 131–172, figg. 2, pl. 5.

1867.

26.*†The Birds of New England. — *The Round Table*, No. 140, Sept. 28, 1867, pp. 213, 214.

E. A. Samuels' work.

1868.

27. A Monograph of the Alcidæ. — *Proc. Acad. Nat. Soc. Phila.*, xx, January, 1868, pp. 2–81, figg. 1–16.

Also separate, retitled: A Monograph | of | the Alcidæ. | By | Elliott Coues, A.M., M.D. | (Ass't. Surgeon U. S. Army.) | — | Philadelphia: | Merrihew & Son, printers, | No. 243 Arch Street, | 1868. 8vo, pp. and figg. as above.

See also under 1870.

28. List of Birds collected in Southern Arizona by Dr. E. Palmer; with remarks. — *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, xx, January, 1868, pp. 81–85.

29. Synopsis of the Birds of South Carolina. — *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, xii, October 7, 1868, pp. 104–127.

30. Catalogue of the Birds of North America contained in the Museum of the Essex Institute; with which is incorporated A List of the Birds of New England. With Brief Critical and Field Notes. — *Proc.* (*Comm.*) *Essex Inst.*, v, 1868, pp. 249–314.

Fifty copies reissued, with new index, repaged, retitled: A List | of the | Birds of New England. | By Elliott Coues, | Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A. | — | [Reprinted from the

Proceedings of the Essex Institute, Vol. v.] | — | Salem, Mass. | Essex Institute Press. | 1868. 8vo. pp. 1–71.

31. Instances of Albinism among our Birds. — *Amer. Nat.*, ii, No. 3, May, 1868, pp. 161, 162.

About a dozen cases, chiefly of North American species.

32. Bird's-Eye Views. — *Amer. Nat.*, ii, No. 10, December, 1868, pp. 505–513; ii, No. 11, January, 1869, pp. 571–583, figg.

On the structure of the eye in Birds.

1869.

33. On a Chick with supernumerary Legs. — *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, May 19, 1869, pp. 78–82.

34. *Of Doves and Thorns. — *The Liberal Christian*, July 24, 1869.

Breeding of Zenaidura carolinensis.

35. *Of a "Fast" Bird [Geococcyx californianus]. — *The Liberal Christian*, Aug. 14, 1869.

36. *A Skeleton in the House. — *The Liberal Christian*, Sept. 11, 1869.

Molothrus ater × Polioptila cærulea.

37. Sea-side Homes. — *Amer. Nat.*, iii, No. 7, September, 1869, pp. 337–349.

On the breeding of Sterna antillarum and Ægialites wilsonius.

38. On Variation in the Genus Ægiothus. — *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, xxi, October, 1869, pp. 180–189.

Supplementary to the article in *op. cit.*, 1861, p. 373.

39. *Structure of Feathers. — *The Liberal Christian*, Oct. 9, 1869.

40. On the Classification of Water Birds. — *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, xxi, December, 1869, pp. 193–218.

Reissued, repaged. On the | Classification | of | Water Birds. | By Elliott Coues, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., | [etc., 4 lines.] | — | [Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences | for December, 1869.] | — | Philadelphia: | Merrihew & Son, printers. | No. 243 Arch Street. | 1870. 8vo. pp. 28.

1870.

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192. Corrections of Nomenclature in the Genus Siurus. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, ii, No. 2, April, 1877, pp. 29–33.

193. †Minot's "Birds of New England." — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, ii, No. 2, April, 1877, pp. 49, 50.

Review of H. D. Minot's work.

194. Western Range of Conurus carolinensis. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, ii, No. 2, April, 1877, p. 50.

195. Note on the Cinnamon Teal (Querquedula cyanoptera). — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, ii, No. 2, April, 1877, p. 51.

196. Remarks on the Birds of the District of Columbia. By Drs. E. Coues and D. W. Prentiss. — *Field and Forest*, ii, No. 11, May, 1877, pp. 191–193.

Also in a separate pamphlet entitled: Catalogue of the Birds of the District of Columbia, prepared by Pierre Louis Jouy, with Remarks on the Birds of the District, by Drs. Coues and Prentiss. 8vo. Washington, 1877, pp. 11.

197. The Song that the Bluebird Sings. — *Harper's Magazine*, May, 1877, p. 891.

Reprinted in many places.

198. Notes on the Ornithology of the Region about the Source of the Red River of Texas, from Observations made during the Explorations conducted by Lieut. E. H. Ruffner, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. By C. A. H.

McCauley, Lieut. Third United States Artillery. Annoted by Dr. Elliott Coues, U. S. A. — *Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Surv. Terr.*, ii, No. 3, May, 1877, pp. 655–695.

Also separate, new cover-title, same pagination.

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From the "Birds of the Northwest."

200. Leptoptila [*lege* Engyptila] albifrons, a Pigeon new to the United States Fauna. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, ii, No. 3, July, 1877, pp. 82–83.

201. Melopelia leucoptera in Colorado. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, ii, No. 3, July, 1877, p. 83.

202. Dr. Coues replies to Dr. Brewer [in the Sparrow (Passer domesticus) controversy]. — *Washington Gazette*, July 8, 1877.

203. Letters on Ornithology. No. 15. — Curious Crows [Picicorvus columbianus, Gymnocitta cyanocephala]. — *Chicago Field*, July 14, 1877, figg.

204. Letters on Ornithology. No. 16. — The English Sparrow [Passer domesticus]. — *Chicago Field*, July 21, 1877.

Many reprints elsewhere.

205.*†Our Birds of Prey; or, the Eagles, Hawks, and Owls of Canada. — *The Nation*, — 1877, p. 341.

Review of H. G. Vennor's work.

206. Letters on Ornithology. No. 16 [bis]. — The American Warblers. — Family Sylvicolidæ. — *Chicago Field*, Dec. 15, 1877, fig.

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207. Department of the Interior | United States Geological Survey of the Territories | F. V. Hayden, U. S. Geologist-in-Charge | — | Miscellaneous Publications — No. 11 | — | Birds of the Colorado Valley | A Repository of | Scientific and Popular Information | concerning | North American Ornithology | By | Elliott Coues | — | Ἦλθ', ἦλθε χελιδὼν καλὰς ὥρας ἄγουσα | — | Part First | Passeres to Laniidæ | Bibliographical Appendix | Seventy Illustrations | — | Washington | Government Printing Office | 1878 8vo. pp. i-xvi, 1-807, figg. 70.

208. List of Faunal Publications relating to North American Ornithology. — *Birds Colorado Valley*, Part I, 1878, Appendix, pp. 567–784 *or* [1]—[218].

This constitutes the First Instalment of Ornithological Bibliography; for 2d, 3d, and 4th, see 1879 and 1880.

209. Notes on the Natural History of Fort Macon, N. C., and Vicinity. (No. 4.) By Drs. Elliott Coues and H. C. Yarrow. —*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1878, pp. 21–28.

Supplementary to No. 1, Vertebrates, 1871. Birds, pp. 22–24. (No. 3, Fishes, is by Dr. Yarrow.)

210. Note on Passerculus bairdi and P. princeps. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iii. No. 1, January, 1878, pp. 1–3, pl. col'd.

211. The Northern Phalarope [Lobipes hyperboreus] in North Carolina. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iii, No. 1, January, 1878, pp. 40, 41.

212. The Willow Grouse [Lagopus albus] in New York. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iii, No. 1, January, 1878, p. 41.

213. Pipilo erythrophthalmus with spotted Scapulars. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iii, No. 1, January, 1878, pp. 41–42.

214. Melanism in Turdus migratorius. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iii, No. 1, January, 1878, pp. 47, 48.

215. The Sparrow [Passer domesticus] Pest. — *The Country*, Jan. 19, 1878.

216. Letters on Ornithology. No. 17. — The Aquatic Wood-Wagtail, or New York Water Thrush. (Siurus nævius.) — *Chicago Field*, Feb. 2, 1878.

217. Notes on the Ornithology of the Lower Rio Grande of Texas, from Observations made during the season of 1877. By George B. Sennett. Edited, with Annotations, by Dr. Elliott Coues, U. S. A. — *Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Surv. Terr.*, iv, No. 1, Feb. 5, 1878, pp. 1–66.

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220. †A Book on Bird-Architecture. — *The Country*, March 16, 1878.

Ernest Ingersoll's proposed treatise.

221. On the Moult of the Bill and Palpebral Ornaments in Fratercula arctica. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iii, No. 2, April, 1878, pp. 87–91.

222. Habits of the Kingfisher [Ceryle alcyon]. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iii, No. 2, April, 1878, p. 92.

223. Nesting of Vireo olivaceus. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iii, No. 2, April, 1878, p. 95.

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226. Letters on Ornithology. No. 18. — The Yellow-breasted Chat. — *Chicago Field*, June 29, 1878.

227. The Eave, Cliff, or Crescent Swallow (Petrochelidon lunifrons). — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iii, No. 3, July, 1878, pp. 105–112.

228. †Mr. H. Saunders on the Sterninæ. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iii, No. 3, July, 1878, pp. 140–144.

Review of the paper in the *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond*, 1876, p. 638.

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230. New Birds [five species] for the United States Fauna. — *The Country*, July, 13, 1878, p. 184.

231. Field-Notes on Birds observed in Dakota and Montana along the Forty-ninth Parallel during the Seasons of 1873 and 1874. — *Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Surv. Terr.*, iv, No. 3, July 29, 1878, pp. 545–662.

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232. The Ineligibility of the European House Sparrow [Passer domesticus] in America. — *Amer. Nat.*, xii, No. 8, August, 1878, pp. 499–505.

Reprinted, *Chicago Field*, Aug. 31, 1878; reprinted, *The Country*, Aug. 3, 1878; and elsewhere.

233. A Hint to Egg-Collectors. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iii, No. 4, October, 1878, p. 191, cut.

234. Nest and Eggs of Helminthophaga pinus. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iii, No. 4, October, 1878, p. 194.

235. †Wilson's and Bonaparte's American Ornithology. — *The Nation*, Nov. 7, 1878.

Review of the Porter and Coates' edition of 1878.

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236. †Jones and Shulze's Illustrations of the Nest and Eggs of the Birds of Ohio. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iv, No. 1, January, 1879, p. 52.

237. [Note on Dendrœca chrysoparia]. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iv, No. 1, January, 1879, p. 60.

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239. Coues on the Nest and Eggs of the Water Thrush [Siurus nævius]. — *The Oölogist*, iv, No. 8, March, 1879, p. 57.

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242. †Langdon's Revised List of Cincinnati Birds. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iv, No. 2, April, 1879, pp. 112, 113.

243. Note on Dendrœca townsendi. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iv, No. 2, April, 1879, p. 117.

244. Note on Bucephala islandica. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iv, No. 2, April, 1879, pp. 126, 127.

245. Letters on Ornithology. No. 19. — The Curlews [Numenius] of North America. — *The Chicago Field*, April, 26, 1879.

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255. [On the Use of Trinomials in Zoological Nomenclature]. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iv, No. 3, July, 1879, p. 171.

256. Le Conte's Thrasher (Harporhynchus lecontii). — *The Oölogist*, iv, No. 12, July, 1879, pp. 99–100.

257. Letters on Ornithology. No. 27. — Bartramian Sandpiper or Tattler; Upland Plover [Bartramia longicauda]. — *Chicago Field*, July 5, 1879.

258. Letters on Ornithology. No. 28. — The Buff-breasted Sandpiper [Tryngites rufescens]. — *Chicago Field*, July 12, 1879.

259. Letters on Ornithology. No. 29. — Great Marbled Godwit [Limosa fœda]. — *Chicago Field*, July 19, 1879.

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261. †Ingersoll's Nests and Eggs of American Birds. — *Amer. Nat.*, xiii, No. 8, Aug. 1879, pp. 515, 516.

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263. Nesting of the Great Blue Heron [Ardea herodias] in the West. — *Chicago Field*, Aug. 2, 1879.

264. On the Present Status of Passer domesticus in America, with Special Reference to the Western States and Territories. — *Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Surv. Terr.*, v, No. 2, Sept. 6, 1879, pp. 175–193.

Including the bibliography of the subject. Also sep. pamphlet.

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266. Note on the Black-capped Greenlet, Vireo atricapillus of Woodhouse. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iv, No. 4, October, 1879, pp. 193, 194, pl. I (colored).

267. Southward Range of Centrophanes lapponica. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iv, No. 4, October, 1879, p. 238.

268. Obituary. [Miss Genevieve E. Jones.] — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iv, No. 4, October, 1879, p. 228.

269. A Correction [respecting Buteo borealis]. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iv, No. 4, October, 1879, p. 242.

270. Note on Alle nigricans, Link. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, iv, No. 4, October, 1879, p. 244.

271. Destructiveness of English Sparrows [Passer domesticus]. — *Amer. Nat.*, xiii, No. 11, November, 1879, p. 706.

272. Further Notes on the Ornithology of the Lower Rio Grande of Texas, from Observations made during the Spring of 1878. By George B. Sennett. Edited, with Annotations, by Dr. Elliott Coues, U. S. A. — *Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Surv. Terr.*, v, No. 3, Nov. 30, 1879, pp. 371–440.

Also separate, new cover-title, same pagination.

1880.

273. The Origin of the Turkey [Meleagris gallipavo]. — *Forest and Stream*, xiii, No. 22, Jan. 1, 1880, p. 947.

274. Sketch of North American Ornithology in 1879. — *Amer. Nat.*, xiv, No. 1, January, 1880, pp. 20–25.

275. On the Nesting in Missouri of Empidonax acadicus and Empidonax trailli. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, v, No. 1, January, 1880, pp. 20–25.

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277. †The Misses Jones and Shulze's Nests and Eggs of Ohio Birds. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, v, No. 1, January, 1880, pp. 39, 40.

278. Description of the Female Dendrœca kirtlandi. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, v, No. 1, January, 1880, pp. 49, 50.

279. Note on Limosa hæmastica. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, v, No. 1, January, 1880, pp. 59, 60.

280. Capture of Phaëthon flavirostris in Western New York. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, v, No. 1, January, 1880, p. 63.

281. Depredations of the European Sparrow [Passer domesticus]. — *Amer. Nat.*, xiv, No. 2, February, 1880, p. 130.

282. Advent of Passer domesticus in North Carolina. — *Amer. Nat.*, xiv, No. 3, March, 1880, p. 213.

283. Notes and Queries concerning the Nomenclature of North American Birds. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, v, No. 2, April, 1880, pp. 95–102.

284. Further Light on the Moult of the Bill in certain Mormonidæ. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, v, No. 2, April, 1880, pp. 127–128.

285. Fourth Instalment of Ornithological Bibliography: being a List of Faunal Publications relating to British Birds. — *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, ii, May 31, 1880, pp. 359–482.

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286. [Letters on Passer domesticus in America and Australia.] — *Forest and Stream*, April 15, 1880, p. 204.

287. Shufeldt's Memoir on the Osteology of Speotyto cunicularia hypogæa. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, v, No. 3, July, 1880, pp. 129, 130, pll. I–III.

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289. †Ober's Camps in the Caribees. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, v, No. 3, July, 1880, p. 179.

290. Nest and Eggs of Catherpes mexicanus conspersus. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, v, No. 3, July, 1880, pp. 181, 182.

291. Number of Eggs of Ardea herodias. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, v, No. 3, July, 1880, p. 187.

292. Note on Grus fraterculus of Cassin. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, v, No. 3, July, 1880, p. 188.

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294. "Behind the Veil." — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, v, No. 4, October, 1880, pp. 193–204.

Gossip over letters and other relics of Wilson and Audubon.

295. †Marsh's Palæornithology. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, v, No. 4, October, 1880, pp. 234–236.

Review of O. C. Marsh's "Odontornithes."

296. Rural Bird Life | being | Essays on Ornithology | with instructions for preserving objects | relating to that science | by | Charles Dixon | with forty-five illustrations; and a preface | By Dr. Elliott Coues, U. S. A. . . . Boston | Estes and Lauriat | 299 to 305 Washington Street. | [1880.] 1 vol. sm. 8vo. Title and pp. i–xvi, 1–374, 45 illust.

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1881.

297. A curious Colaptes [auratus × mexicanus]. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, vi, No. 3, July, 1881, p. 183.

298. A Correction [Trogonidæ]. — *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, vi, No. 3, July, 1881, p. 188.

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300. New England Bird Life | being a | Manual | of | New England Ornithology | revised and edited from the Manuscript of | Winfrid A. Stearns | Member of the Nuttall Ornithological Club etc. | By | Dr. Elliott Coues U. S. A. | Member of the Academy etc. | Part I. — Oscines | Boston | Lee and Shepard Publishers | New York Charles T. Dillingham | 1881 1 vol. 8vo. Title and pp. 1–324, figg. 1–56.

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